2008 Annual Report For the year ending 30 June 2008





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REPORT FROM MAYOR DAVID OGDEN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE TONY STALLINGER

It is with great pleasure that we present Hutt City Council's Annual Report for 2007/08.

Many exciting things have happened in our City over the past twelve months and we welcome this opportunity to share some of the highlights with you.

In October a good mix of new faces and experienced councillors were elected to form the new council. We are pleased to report that all of them are working hard on your behalf and for the future of our City.

This includes keeping rates down. The Annual Plan for the year ahead was finalised recently and shows a small average rates rise of 2.6% in the general rate after allowing for 1% growth in the rating base. This is despite increasing capital and operational costs for council. It will offer some relief for households struggling to cope with rising living costs such as higher food and energy prices.

Another notable feature of the Annual Plan was the retention of kerbside recycling, which was under threat from the doubling of the cost of the service. After overwhelming public feedback in support it will now be fully funded by an extra user charge, in the form of a targeted rate of \$36 per household.

The clean-up of the lower Waiwhetu Stream, New Zealand's most polluted waterway, has begun with a successful trial this past summer after years of talk and frustrating delays. The removal of high levels of lead, zinc and pesticides is expected to be completed in 2010, followed by flood mitigation work.

Works to reduce the risk of flooding in the City are ongoing. A new pumping station at Gracefield was completed, as were a range of drainage and other improvements, while Cheviot Road and stage 3 of the Black Creek upgrade is underway.

The Dowse to Petone upgrade is taking shape with Transit New Zealand ensuring minimal disruption to motorists. It is the most significant transport project in Hutt City for decades and will provide a much-needed new entrance to the City, offer some relief from traffic congestion and improve general safety on SH2.

The next stage of the ongoing revitalisation of the central business district has started with the upgrade of High Street. It's going to look fantastic when it is finished with widened footpaths, designer outdoor furniture, new tree plantings, weather shelters and cycle racks. Council also became a signatory to the Urban Design Protocol and appointed an Urban Design Manager to progress quality urban design in Hutt City.

Council has begun a review of land in the City held in fee simple, with preliminary results suggesting most will be retained and classified as reserve. Land considered surplus to requirements could be sold for housing or to reduce debt.

The exciting redevelopment of Hutt Park is almost complete and the most generous contribution from the Pelorus Trust has provided the magnificent Sports House as the centre point of a revitalised facility, with new playing fields and changing sheds.

The sports theme continues, with Council granting hometown hero and All Black great Tana Umaga the Freedom of the City in recognition of his contribution to rugby and as a role model to young people.

Co-operation with other councils in the region is going from strength to strength with the Wellington Regional Strategy. Hutt City also shares a wide range of services with Upper Hutt City, from waste water and landfills to civil defence, tourism and cemeteries.

Council has begun looking at the District Plan and issues related to it, with a couple of key reviews underway – one relating to the CBD and another on residential development. There will be further work on the Plan in the coming months.

The city is in good heart despite the current economic downturn. On a sad note, Griffins announced its decision to close after 70 years in Hutt City. The decline of industry and manufacturing has in the most part been offset by the emergence of new service industries such as research and development, IT and education.

To improve sustainability, Council implemented a workplace travel plan, is developing an Environmental Sustainability Strategy, and announced in the Annual Plan a range of new initiatives to protect the environment.

Council constituted two new Community Committees to engage the residents of the Northern and Eastern wards, and the Central and Western wards, on Council's behalf. Other parts of the City continue to be served by Community Boards.

As well as these highlights, Council continued to provide the myriad of services and amenities residents expect, such as keeping the City safe and free from graffiti, and maintaining and improving community facilities such as parks, playgrounds, libraries and public toilets.

The staff continued to show why they are among the best in New Zealand, including success at the Vero Excellence in Business Support Awards, Wellington Gold Awards and the Sister City New Zealand Awards. Councillors and the community should be very proud of the team at work in our Council.

We want to finish by extending our thanks to councillors, staff and the broader community for making this another successful year.

We have outlined a snap-shot of the things that happened in 2007/08 that make our City a great place to live and work.

We look forward to an even bigger and better year ahead.



David Ogden MAYOR



Tony Stallinger CHIEF EXECUTIVE

VISION FOR HUTT CITY

The Community Plan provides direction for Council's plans, policies and strategies and gives a long term focus to all Council's activities. This Annual Report measures performance against the community plan targets.

The Community Plan has five key areas:

People

Community Outcomes

Hutt City residents identified the following outcomes as being important to Hutt City's future social and cultural well-being:

- A city that is safe
- · Affordable access to community facilities that include arts, cultural and recreational options
- Encouragement of arts, cultural and sports activities including local, national and international events
- Everyone has a quality standard of affordable housing
- A built environment that is attractive, safe and healthy
- A more attractive Hutt City
- Development of the uniqueness of Hutt City including its history and culture
- More and better focus on the harbour, river and recreation opportunities
- A city that is friendly and welcoming where people experience a sense of belonging
- Encouraging community involvement and engagement with civic life
- · More celebrations of tangata whenua and multi-culturalism in the city
- Migrants are well adapted to New Zealand way of living
- Everyone has access to a wide range of excellent education services
- Everyone has affordable access to services that improve health
- There is a seamless integration of health services
- Residents have a high standard of living.

Utility Services

Community Outcomes

Hutt City residents identified the following outcomes as being important to Hutt City:

- Effective and efficient public transport that results in increased use of public transport
- Enhanced roading systems particularly State Highway 2, Cross Valley Link, State Highway 1 and Hutt CBD
- Continual upgrade and provision for growth to make Hutt City interesting and attractive to people
- More investment in sustainable transportation solutions public transport, car pools, bicycle lanes
- · Affordable access to community facilities that include arts, cultural and recreational options
- A diverse natural environment that is accessible, enjoyable and safe
- Everyone has a quality standard of affordable housing
- Roading, water and waste (including recycling) work and are accessible to all
- Maintenance and continual upgrade of services to allow for security and growth.

Environment

Community Outcomes

Hutt City residents identified the following outcomes as being important to Hutt City's future environmental well-being:

- Having clean air, water and land
- Continued protection and conservation of our environment
- Efficient use and conservation of energy resources
- A city that is safe
- A diverse natural environment that is accessible, enjoyable and safe
- Good information on how to be prepared for an emergency
- A more attractive Hutt City
- Developing the uniqueness of Hutt City including its history and culture.

Economy

Community Outcomes

Hutt City residents identified the following outcomes as being important to Hutt City's future economic well-being:

- A local economy that is attractive to both business and residents
- Retention of business achievers and people critical for business
- Attraction and nurturing of high quality businesses
- Local businesses being supported and promoted
- A skilled workforce that meets local business' needs
- Good telecommunications systems
- A growing number of entrepreneurial companies located in Hutt City
- Creation of an exciting, dynamic city so entrepreneurs want to live and work here
- · Encouragement of enterprise and innovation including incentives to attract research, development and application industries
- Making the most of the CRIs by attracting the kind of people with the entrepreneurial nous to build on these R&D outcomes
- Attraction of tourists to Hutt City
- A built environment that is attractive, safe and healthy
- A more attractive city
- Developing the uniqueness of Hutt City including its history and culture.

Organisation

Community Outcomes

All the Community Outcomes are relevant for this group of activities, which provides management support and advice to elected members and Council officers. It also ensures that high levels of service are maintained, and that customers and staff are valued.

The role of the elected members and community representatives as part of this group is of the utmost importance. They represent the views of the community when decisions are being considered by Council.

Reporting on Progress Towards the Achievement of Community Outcomes

Local authorities are required to monitor and, not less than once every three years, report on the progress made by the community in achieving the community outcomes. Council produced its first report in 2007 covering the period 2003 to 2006, and the results are summarised below. For updates on these items, refer to the Report on Social Development (page 17), the Report on Economic Development (page 22) and the Report on the Environment (page 25).

Clean air, water and land – Residents' perceptions indicated that air pollution and to a greater extent water pollution were of concern. Monitoring undertaken suggested that there may be air quality issues in Wainuiomata and particularly during the winter months, and that pollution incidents relating to odour were the most common incident type. Water quality monitoring also identified some issues, while drinking water quality was assessed as satisfactory with a very low level of risk when the water leaves the treatment plant.

Everyone has affordable access to services that improve health – Hutt City has fewer GPs per 100,000 of population compared with the rest of New Zealand but the introduction of Primary Health Organisations has made primary health care in the Hutt Valley considerably more affordable than in the past. The Meningococcal B campaign achieved well above the national average coverage rate. The number of beds available for elderly care has increased over the past four years, although the elderly population has also increased over this time.

A city that is safe, friendly and welcoming, where people experience a sense of belonging – The road toll for Hutt City has reduced. While recorded crimes appear to have risen between 2005 and 2006 these figures are still declining when compared to 2003 and 2004. Results from the Closed Circuit TV project in the CBD were very promising. The perception of safety in the community falls dramatically after dark. Sixty percent of residents agreed they felt a sense of community in their local neighbourhood. The majority of residents felt that greater cultural diversity made the city a better place. The number of residents gaining citizenship has increased considerably. Voter turnout decreased from the 2001 to the 2004 elections.

Everyone has affordable access to excellent educational services – In most categories the highest qualification level attained is higher than the national average. Hutt City compares favourably with its neighbours with the exception of Wellington City in terms of the percentage of school leavers qualified to attend university. Early childhood education attendance is higher than the national average, with the percentage of non-attendance in Hutt City lower than the national average.

Everyone has a quality standard of affordable housing – There has been a steady rise in the median house sale price in Hutt City, an increase in the mean rent for properties, and a decline in home affordability. Private landlords own the majority of rental housing stock in Hutt City but Housing New Zealand Corporation owns just under 30% of rental properties in the city, which guarantees income related rents for the most needy of Hutt City's residents.

A local economy that is attractive to both business and residents – The number of businesses in Hutt City has increased significantly with a considerable increase in the number of employees apart from those in the education sector. Unemployment has seen a sharp decline.

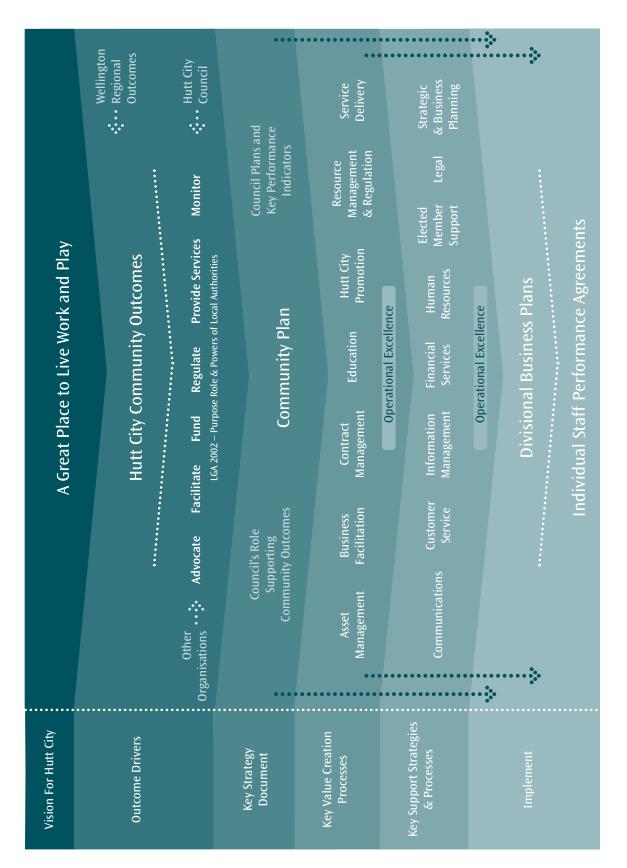
Affordable access to community facilities that include arts, cultural and recreational options – Council provided facilities enjoy high levels of usage and satisfaction.

A diverse natural environment that is accessible, enjoyable and safe – Almost all residents find it easy to access a local park or other green space. A range of projects related to biodiversity have been started and are ongoing.

A healthy balance between natural and built environments/A built environment that is attractive, safe and healthy – Sixty percent of residents feel a sense of pride in the city, with 88% satisfied with the overall look and feel of the city.

The full report may be accessed on Council's website or by phoning 570 6805. The information gathered will be used as a baseline against which future reporting will be undertaken. Reports will be produced annually commencing in 2008.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

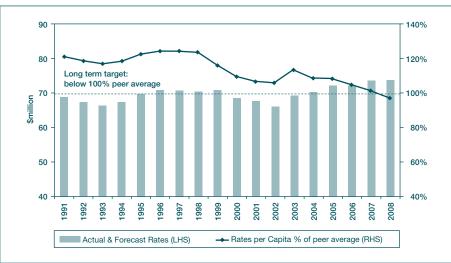




REPORT ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Key Performance Indicators

Council monitors eight key performance indicators to ensure the organisation is being managed effectively. This section of the Annual Report provides historical information, targets, and benchmarks in relation to those performance indicators.

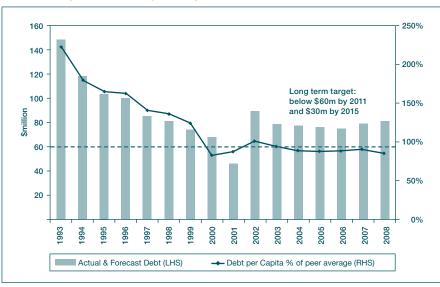


Rates Income (Inflation Adjusted)

The level of rates is a key focus of Council's Financial Strategy.

This graph shows historical rate levels. It highlights the reductions achieved from 1999 onwards, offset by modest increases in recent years to cover the cost of wastewater treatment facilities.

The graph also measures rates per capita in comparison with our peers (other similar local authorities). Historically Hutt City rates per capita have been well above peer average. This is partially owing to many peer authorities owning major profitable businesses such as ports, airports, forestry and electricity companies, that help to keep rates down. Council's target is to deliver rate levels less than the peer average per capita. The graph shows that this was achieved in 2008.

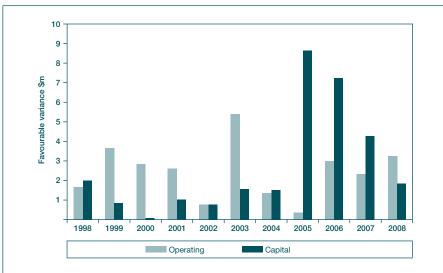


Net Debt (Inflation Adjusted)

Council's Financial Strategy has a target of reducing debt below \$30 million by 2015. This target has been adopted so that Council can further strengthen its financial position and be well placed for the increase in capital replacement expenditure anticipated over the next 20-30 years.

This graph shows historical net debt levels. It highlights the considerable success Council has had in reducing debt levels since 1993. At the time debt levels in Hutt City were more than twice the average for similar local authorities.

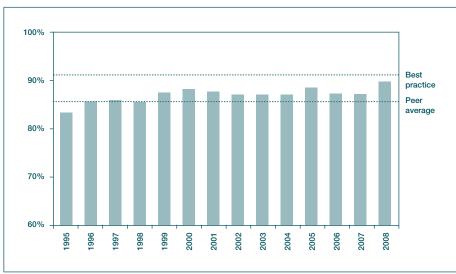
The increase in debt in 2002 was owing to the unavoidable requirement to fund the construction of the wastewater treatment facilities at Seaview. However, debt levels are now below the average of peer local authorities and forecast to fall further.



Budget Management

The key financial performance indicator at an operational level is results compared to budget.

The graph highlights that Council has achieved operating and capital surpluses compared with budget every year since 1998, although favourable capital results are typically owing to timing differences on project completion.

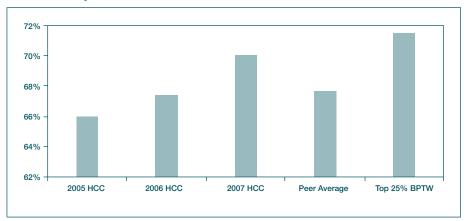


Customer Satisfaction

Council monitors customer satisfaction levels with Council services annually by way of an independently conducted survey. The graph shows the steady results achieved that are above peer average.

Council budgets to maintain satisfaction levels of at least peer average, but has a long term target of achieving results regarded as best practice.

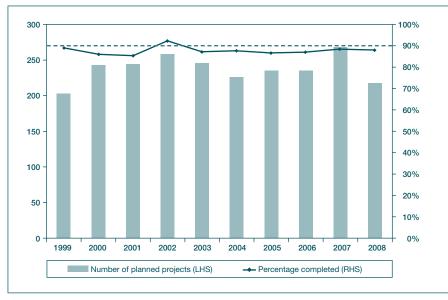
Staff Perceptions



Council has been measuring overall satisfaction levels of staff for the last six years through independent surveys, and steady improvement has been noted over that time.

Council budgets to generally remunerate staff at close to market average levels. Council endeavours to improve staff satisfaction by addressing staff concerns raised during the annual survey, where possible through modest cost solutions.

During 2005 Council changed its key performance indicator from staff satisfaction to an overall measure of staff perceptions of the organisation based on the results of the John Robertson & Associates "Best Places to Work" Survey (BPTW). The graph shows that the staff perceives Council to be a slightly better place to work than the average local authority, but below staff perceptions of the best places to work in New Zealand.



Project Completion

Each year Council commits publicly to between 200 and 300 projects as described in the Community Plan.

During the year a number of these projects will not be completed for a variety of reasons. Generally these uncompleted projects carry over into the next financial year and are completed then. Council has adopted a target of completing at least 90% of projects scheduled for the financial year.

Compliance

	NON-COMPLIANCE INSTANCES		
YEAR	INSIGNIFICANT	SIGNIFICANT	
2004	9	-	
2005	6	-	
2006	1	-	
2007	3	-	
2008	1	-	

Council activity spans a wide range of businesses. As a result, compliance is a complex issue and essential to Council achieving its objectives. Council monitors its compliance with the law, contracts, consents, employment agreements, health and safety requirements and Council policy on a monthly basis. The target of having no significant non-compliance instances has been achieved each year. However, several minor breaches have been identified and remedied without any significant impact on Council operations.

YEAR	ASSESSOR	RESULT	
1999	Business Excellence New Zealand No recognition		
2000	Business Excellence New Zealand Local government runner up		
2001	Business Excellence New Zealand Local government winner		
2002	Business Excellence New Zealand	Local government winner	
2003	NZ Business Excellence Foundation Progress award		
2004	NZ Business Excellence Foundation Commendation award		
2005	No application made –		
2006	NZ Business Excellence Foundation Achievement award		
2008	Vero Excellence in Business Support Awards	Local government winner	
2009	NZ Business Excellence Foundation	Application to be prepared	

Business Excellence Assessments

Council submits itself to full independent assessments by experts in organisation performance. These assessments are used to identify areas for improvement, and also to gauge Council's performance in relation to other local authorities and best practice private sector organisations internationally.

The table indicates the significant success Council has had in recent years.

In 2006 Council received an Achievement Award from the NZ Business Excellence Foundation. Council's score was the highest ever achieved by a local authority and has only been exceeded by very few organisations.

REPORT ON GOVERNANCE

Local democracy is about:

- conducting business in an open, transparent, and democratically accountable manner
- giving effect to identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner
- having regard to the views of all communities within a district
- · prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region
- taking into account -
 - the social, economic, and cultural well-being of people and communities
 - the need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment
 - the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations
- fair and effective representation for individuals and communities
- all qualified persons have a reasonable and equal opportunity to
 - cast an informed vote:
 - nominate 1 or more candidates:
 - accept nomination as a candidate:
- public confidence in, and public understanding of, local electoral processes.

Hutt City Council is made up of the former Eastbourne Borough, Petone Borough, Wainuiomata District and Lower Hutt City Councils and the Hutt Valley Drainage Board, which were amalgamated in 1989. Council has two separate components – the political body (the elected members), and the corporate body (the administrators). Council is governed by a Mayor (Mayor David Ogden), who is the Chair, and twelve Councillors, all of whom are elected by Hutt City citizens for a three year term of office.

To ensure that each part of the city is represented around the Council table, it is divided into six separate wards and the voters in each ward elect two members to represent them on Council. The Mayor is elected 'at large' which means that all citizens can vote for the Mayor.

Political Governance

The concept of governance refers to the manner in which Council exercises its role and authority. The concept includes:

- leadership and vision
- consultation and citizen involvement
- strategic policy setting
- decision making and
- auditing the organisation's results.

The elected Council sets the broad strategic direction and policies for the Chief Executive and staff to implement and audits the results. Council ensures, on behalf of the community, that the organisation achieves what it should and that it avoids undesirable situations and circumstances. The Chief Executive of Council is the sole employee of the elected members of Council. The Chief Executive in turn is the employer of all other Council staff members. The Chief Executive is responsible to Council for:

- implementing the decisions of Council
- providing advice to Council, Community Board and Community Committee members and
- ensuring all functions delegated to the Chief Executive or to any other employees are carried out.

Hutt City Council's vision for the city is 'A Great Place to Live, Work and Play'. To achieve that vision Council has a number of strategic goals:

- a vibrant and diverse city
- accessible and high quality leisure activities and facilities
- a connected, safe and healthy community
- affordable, sustainable, accessible and high quality services
- a best practice organisation that provides value for money and prudent management
- an organisation that values its customers and staff
- a strong, enterprising and diverse economy
- a clean, healthy, attractive and sustainable environment.

These strategic goals are linked to Community Outcomes the community has identified as being of importance. The Local Government Act 2002, amongst other things, requires territorial authorities to carry out a process to identify the outcomes its community wants for the long term good of the city. Community Outcomes are those outcomes identified by the community as being a priority to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Hutt City.

Treaty of Waitangi

The Council takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and ensures that a sincere partnership is maintained between the mana whenua and elected Council. This recognition and relationship has been achieved through the development of Memoranda of Agreements. Council works hard to make sure all parties are kept informed and have the opportunity to take part in Council's affairs. A full statement regarding the Treaty of Waitangi can be found on page 20.

Roles and Responsibilities

Council currently provides the following services (although Council does not necessarily carry out the services itself):

- · essential physical services such as water supply, roads, drainage, sewerage and collecting and disposing of rubbish
- parks, sports fields, recreational facilities, libraries, museums, community centres and housing
- resource management planning and emergency management
- e essential regulatory duties such as environmental health, building inspection and animal control and
- promotion and advocacy of the social and economic well-being of the city's residents.

Political Structure

The Council has created a number of committees to undertake preparatory work before matters reach the full Council, and perform regulatory and monitoring functions, which frees the Council to focus on matters relating to strategic direction, policy-making and governance. The responsibilities of the Council's four principal Standing Committees are as follows:

Strategy and Policy Committee – the role of this committee is to assist Council with its policy development, for example, undertaking consultation and hearing submissions, resulting in fully considered policies going to Council for adoption.

Operations and Compliance Committee – this committee is responsible for ensuring that Council's statutory and regulatory responsibilities are met, that relevant legislation is complied with, and that Council's policies, as they are being implemented, are meeting stated objectives.

Finance and Audit Committee – this committee is responsible for reviewing progress towards achievement of all of Council's financial objectives, and Statements of Intent for the Council-Controlled Organisations and Council-Controlled Trading Organisations. The committee is also responsible for approving the audit process and programme for Council for each financial year and reviewing financial information at the completion of the annual examination of Council's finances.

Governance Committee – which is responsible for assisting Council meet its governance obligations.

The following committees are also Standing Committees of Council but meet as required to deal with the particular matters related to their delegations:

District Plan Committee – this committee hears and decides all matters concerning the District Plan and administration of the District Plan and hears submissions on proposed Changes to the District Plan.

Hearings Committee – responsible for determining resource consent applications, and exercise of Council's statutory and regulatory responsibilities in the areas of resource management, Sale of Liquor and the Reserves Act.

Community Grants Committee – responsible for administering and allocating Council funded grants such as the Community Houses and Marae Funding Schemes and the Community Development Fund, and the Creative New Zealand (Creative Communities) Scheme.

Community Plan Committee – which is responsible for the development of a framework and timetable for the planning process, appropriate public consultation and statements to the media, the hearing of public submissions on the Community Plan/Annual Plan, and making recommendations to Council on the adoption of Council's Community Plan/Annual Plan.

Council has two special committees – the Hutt Valley Services and Civic Honours Committees. The Hutt Valley Services Committee is a Joint Committee with Upper Hutt City Council. This committee is primarily concerned with the shared services of the two Councils, which are the Silverstream landfill, the Hutt Valley bulk wastewater network, the combined cemetery service for the Hutt Valley at Akatarawa, and combined emergency management services for the Hutt Valley. The Civic Honours Committee meets once a year to consider and select the recipients of annual Civic Honours awards.

Hutt City Council is a member of Greater Wellington Regional Council's Hutt River Advisory Committee, Waiwhetu Stream Advisory Committee, Regional Land Transport Committee and Wellington Regional Strategy Committee. The Hutt River Advisory Committee is concerned with the implementation of flood mitigation measures for the Hutt River. The Waiwhetu Stream Advisory Committee was established to oversee the development of a management plan for the Waiwhetu Stream. The Regional Land Transport Committee deals with transport planning including public transport for the region. The Wellington Regional Strategy Committee oversees implementation of the strategy aimed at ensuring the region's long term prosperity.

Hutt City Council also has three elected Community Boards – Eastbourne, Petone and Wainuiomata – and two Community Committees – Central/West and North/East. The role of these local representatives is to support Council in its governance role by facilitating local input into Council's decision-making processes. Council also delegates to Community Boards and Community Committees a range of functions including providing their local community's input into strategic planning, resource management and road safety issues; maintaining an overview of roadworks, water supply, sewerage, stormwater, drainage and waste management for its local area; and deciding traffic management issues where consultation with affected parties has not achieved majority agreement.

Council, its principal Standing Committees and the Community Boards and Community Committees normally meet once every six weeks. All meetings convened by Council are publicly advertised each month and are open to the public, except for those parts of the meeting from which the public is excluded in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987. Agendas for meetings of Council, its Committees, Community Boards and Community Committees are available to members of the public before the meeting either on the Council's website or from Council's offices, libraries and service centres.

There are many different ways in which members of the public can voice their opinions to Council and its Committees, including presentation of petitions, deputations and through the public comment section, which is held for a period of up to 30 minutes at the beginning of each public meeting.

Corporate Governance

Hutt City Council management is focused on:

- being accountable
- ensuring good management
- being open and consultative
- providing value for money and
- being customer driven.

There are a number of formal corporate management teams operating alongside group and divisional management teams. The key teams are the Executive Management Team, the Customer Strategy Team and the Information Services Governance Team. All contain representatives from across the organisation and are responsible for the strategy, policy and overall operation of their particular team focus.

All divisions and business units of Hutt City Council set their objectives in line with the Community Plan/Annual Plan. The results of customer surveys and feedback are also incorporated in work plans. Divisional managers meet regularly with their staff, either fortnightly or monthly, to review the performance of their division or business unit. In addition coaching and feedback sessions are conducted with individual staff members to ascertain performance against objectives set in the performance appraisal process. Divisional and business unit managers meet with their general manager regularly.

Managers have within their job descriptions the responsibility for staff development and the setting of learning/training objectives. These are set annually as part of the performance appraisal process and also as part of the individual coaching and review process which reacts flexibly to customer and staff requirements.

REPORT ON STAFF MANAGEMENT

Organisational Profile

Hutt City Council employs approximately 550 employees (375 FTE's) in numerous locations around the Hutt Valley.

Employees have a wide range of qualifications, skills and experience matching the diverse nature of Council's operations. Employees are supported by coaching, training, mentoring and effective performance management.

Purpose, Vision and Values

Considerable work has been done on the implementation of a purpose, new vision, values and behaviours. These new values and behaviours are being integrated into existing Human Resources processes and documents, such as the Code of Conduct, performance management processes and job descriptions.

Every person at the Council has a leadership role to play and the challenges over the past year have been to create an organisational culture that is in line with our newly implemented values and behaviours.

Organisational Development

Positive steps have been taken to develop an environment identified by staff through feedback from the Best Places to Work Survey and other surveys/reports identifying organisational-wide areas for improvement.

A key driver analysis of the Best Places to Work Survey to identify those areas that lead to enhanced employee engagement was undertaken and resulted in a Leadership Programme being developed alongside the continued focus on the vision and values.

Senior managers undertook a 360° assessment process to establish future development needs and the resulting programme is aligned to behavioural expectations and linked to the competency framework that has been developed.

Performance Management

A competency framework based on the values and behaviours has been integrated with amended performance management documentation (performance appraisal documentation and job descriptions). Training has been provided to staff and managers in relation to this.

Council uses the performance management system to plan development of staff and determine salary increases based on performance.

Policies Developed

A number of HR policies and procedures have been reviewed and implemented including Managing Misconduct and Poor Performance, Parental Leave, Leave Policy, Code of Conduct, and review of Performance Management documentation in line with the newly developed competencies, resulting from the new vision and values. A project team is currently working on flexible working practices within the Council. These policies will continue to be developed and reviewed to ensure alignment with Council's strategic direction.

Collective Employment Agreement Negotiations

Negotiations have been successfully concluded for a combined Core/Library/Parking CEA, reducing the overall number of Collective Employment Agreements at Hutt City Council.

Learning and Development

A training and development framework has been completed linking training to the strategic objectives of the organisation. The purpose of the framework is to take a more strategic approach in relation to training and provide a structure for delivery that enables us to identify programmes that are tailored to our needs. This will ensure that we have cost effective training interventions aligned specifically to our needs. Based on this framework a corporate training plan is being developed for the coming year. Emphasis will be placed on developing staff capability to meet future demands and LTCCP objectives.

Working Environment

Hutt City Council provides an excellent working environment for its employees. HR strategies continue to promote and support Council as a high performing workplace. The Council has several initiatives in place regarding wellness, flexible working and employee participation in cross functional teams. Cross functional teams have been used to improve focus areas including HR processes, flexible working practices, and embedding the purpose, vision and values. These practices enable us to be seen as an employer of choice.

Remuneration

A market based salary system based on a comprehensive job sizing review has been adopted throughout the organisation. This ensures a transparent system is linked to market rates and provides a clear opportunity for remuneration over and above the market median based on performance. Remuneration packages are reviewed annually in November.

Health and Safety Management

The Council is committed to the prevention and management of workplace injury and illness by all staff being actively involved in recovery, rehabilitation and workplace programmes. The Council is focused on having robust health and safety systems in place, and all staff are involved in the decision making and setting of workplace goals to ensure a safe and healthy working environment.

Changes have been made to the Health and Safety Committee to provide better alignment with the business groups and to provide better reporting and accountability throughout the Council.

Equal Employment Opportunities

Hutt City Council supports EEO to meet the challenges of working effectively in diverse communities and this is actively promoted through sound recruitment and selection processes.

REPORT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Overview

In 2003 Council developed 10 community outcomes following a significant consultative process with residents. These outcomes have helped focus Council's activities and efforts on issues of importance to the community. In 2006 Council aligned its outcomes with those of the Wellington Region. Around half of the community outcomes concern social development and the Council has worked to be an effective contributor to achieving these outcomes in a variety of ways. This report on Social Development highlights some of the key projects and developments in these areas over the last year.

Council Priorities

The Council's priorities are aligned to the community outcomes. Five outcomes encompass social development issues. These are listed below together with some of the key projects in which the Council has been involved in 2007/08. Many other agencies have a significant impact on social development in the City and the Council works with these to achieve greater results.

Hutt Valley Governance Group

Co-ordination of a great deal of the joint activity in the social area is governed by the Hutt Valley Governance Group which was established in 2003 as a result of both the Council's and central government's desire to develop a 'whole of government' approach to the provision of services within the Hutt Valley. Its membership comprises representatives from Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, government departments and other government funded agencies that provide services to the Hutt Valley. The purpose of the Group is to improve the overall coordination, policies and programmes of its members, to enhance the well-being of the Hutt Valley. This initiative is expected to continue assisting the achievement of social development outcomes in the future as agencies work more effectively together, aligning resources and efforts to maximise positive individual and community outcomes.

Wainuiomata Pilot Project

The Council has been a party to an initial three year contract which ended on 30 June 2007. A new five year integrated contract involving a range of government agencies and the Council was finalised with Te Rūnanganui o Taranaki Whānui. The new contract aims to continue the progress made in the past three years to improve the community well-being of Wainuiomata, Naenae, Pomare and other designated communities.

Community Outcome – Everyone has affordable access to services that improve health

The Council does not have a direct role in the provision of health services. However, it maintains a close relationship with the Hutt Valley District Health Board and is involved in several joint initiatives with the DHB, for example, support of a joint Disability Advisory Group.

Disability Advisory Group

The Disability Advisory Group (DAG) for the Hutt Valley Region first met in December 2006, at Orongomai Marae in Upper Hutt. The group was jointly initiated by Hutt City Council, the Hutt Valley District Health Board and Upper Hutt City Council to advise these organisations on issues of concern for disabled people in the region. The DAG representatives are people with their own disability experience, or who have lived or worked with people with disabilities. The DAG has a number of more specific functions. These include building knowledge of the needs of people with disabilities and to work out how these needs can be resolved cohesively throughout the Hutt Valley. Consultation on disabilities is also on the Group's agenda. The Group acknowledges that the two Hutt Valley councils and the HVDHB have responsibilities for consultation, and the DAG believes it can advise and assist these bodies on the best ways of consultation with people with disabilities. The DAG meets four times a year and has raised issues regarding building sites, swimming pools, public toilets, angle parking and other access issues affecting disabled people. Hutt City Council will be providing projects on which the group's advice is sought.

Community Outcome – A city that is safe, friendly and welcoming, where people experience a sense of belonging

Community Development is a Business Unit within the Development Services Group of Hutt City Council. Community Development actively works with a range of groups and organisations to foster a more inclusive society as well as promoting the interests of their various members. Examples include support for the Hutt Ethnic Council, Hutt Valley New Settlers Centre, the Hutt Valley Youth Workers Network and Hutt City Council's own youth council, Youth Infusion.

City Safety

The Council endorsed a Safer Streets Action Plan 2007-12 to focus on improving the safety and perception of safety in Lower Hutt. It will focus on core business areas of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), Community Patrols, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), reducing alcohol related harm, agency and community collaboration and perception of safety benchmarking. This will be partially funded by the Ministry of Justice, Crime Prevention Unit.

Currently this focuses on looking at expanding the CCTV network in the northern suburbs, introducing liquor bans in the Petone and Stokes Valley area, increasing the hours of the CBD liquor ban, the start of an alcohol accord process in Jackson Street, consulting on CPTED in Stokes Valley and the CBD, the introduction of a Public Carpark safety accreditation scheme and developing a perceptions of safety survey for the city.

Bylaw Review Programme

The Council is required, under the Local Government Act 2002, to review all its existing Bylaws by 1 July 2008. This was achieved. A primary focus of Council's Bylaws is concerned with the health and safety of the community. During the 2007/08 year the following bylaws have been reviewed:

- Amusement Devices Bylaw 1997;
- Earthworks Bylaw 1997;
- Miscellaneous Bylaw 1997;
- Fire Prevention Bylaw 1997;
- Refuse Collection and Disposal Bylaw 1997; and
- Licensing of Mobile and Travelling Shops Bylaw 1997.

Community Outcome – Everyone has affordable access to excellent educational services

Council does not have a direct role in educational service provision, however Council has partnered with other agencies to support initiatives where young people can access education, training or work opportunities. For example, Council maintains a constructive relationship with WelTec, a significant provider of tertiary education in the City.

Youth Transition Service

The Hutt Valley Youth Transition Service (Vibe YTS) is now into its third year of operation.

The following table shows the current status of Vibe YTS clients who are currently registered or have exited as at June 2008:

Registered but not yet placed	86
Customised Support (receiving interventions)	
Follow up (being monitored)	
Exited	1,296
Total	

Community Outcome – Everyone has a guality standard of affordable housing

The Council provides housing for the elderly and socially disadvantaged. Occupation rates for these properties remained high during the year and these homes are keenly sought by those who qualify.

Healthy Housing Steering Group

In 2005 Council became a member of the Healthy Housing Steering Group. This Group was established by the Hutt Valley District Health Board (HVDHB). Members include Housing New Zealand, Hutt City Council, EnergySmart, Hutt Mana Charitable Trust and the Wellington School of Medicine. During its strategic planning the HVDHB identified healthy housing as a priority public health issue in the Hutt Valley. Housing is a key determinant of population health and improving the condition and state of housing will enable improvements to health and well-being, and the prevention of hospital admissions.

The purpose of the Hutt Housing Steering Group is to provide a co-ordinated and collaborative approach to housing projects being undertaken in the Hutt. The Housing Steering Group will:

- Provide a forum for the various agencies and stakeholders to share information about the initiatives that are being undertaken in the area of housing in the Hutt Valley.
- Ensure that there is a coordinated approach and that duplication is not taking place or that areas of high need are not missing out on housing initiatives.
- Explore options of collaborative funding and implementation of housing projects in the Hutt.

The Group completed a pilot project in 2007/08 that retrofitted 95 residential homes and undertook a social needs assessment with the occupants of these homes. Based on the results of this pilot, a three year 'Healthy Homes Healthy People Programme' to retrofit around 740 homes in the Hutt Valley was launched in February 2008. This Programme has now been incorporated into a larger joint initiative involving the Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC) and the Hutt Valley District Health Board. This joint initiative aims to generally improve housing conditions within HNZC properties in a defined area. Up to 1,700 households in Naenae, Taita and Pomare will be included in the programme over a three year period and a joint assessment covering occupants' housing, health and social needs will be undertaken.

Community Outcome – Affordable access to community facilities that include arts, cultural and recreational options

The Council provides a significant range of services that contribute to this outcome, including libraries, museums, pools, parks and sportsgrounds. Aside from these core services, a number of other community facilities and events are supported financially by Council such as community houses, community halls, Youth Forum, and Multi Ethnic Day. Community houses organise and run a variety of activities and programmes for their local areas and community halls are used extensively across the City by a range of groups and organisations.

Settlement Services

The Hutt City Council has been contracted by the Department of Labour (DoL) to provide Settlement Support services since July 2005. The purpose of this initiative is to ensure new settlers have access to relevant information that will help them settle into the Hutt Community.

The Council employs a Settlement Support Coordinator who is responsible for collating information about new settlers and service providers and encourages inter-agency action in responding to settlement needs. This is done by:

- Establishing an interagency steering group.
- Providing a face to face service that is delivered through New Settlers Centre in Lower Hutt and by the Upper Hutt City Council in Upper Hutt.
- Arranging information workshops and other information sharing forums.
- Organising Settlement Support Network meetings.
- Organising Local Settlement Network meetings.
- Development of a strategic plan addressing long term information needs of new settlers in a coordinated way.
- Collating and analysing information from new settlers to determine greatest need and addressing these in an annual business plan where possible.
- Reporting back to DoL about these findings so that they are able to address issues at a national level and inform policy if relevant.
- Distributing multilingual HCC Info sheets.

REPORT ON OUR COMMITMENT TO THE TREATY OF WAITANGI – TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

Council is committed to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi – Te Tiriti O Waitangi – and to maintain and improve opportunities for Maori to contribute to local government decision-making processes. Council also recognises and provides for the special relationship that Maori have with their culture, traditions, land and taonga.

The obligation to consult with Maori includes recognising those who have mana whenua, or inherited rights of land ownership. Within Hutt City these are represented by Ngā Tekau o Pōneke – the Wellington Tenths Trust. Council also recognises Te Rūnanganui o Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui as mana whenua. Both these groups represent Te Atiawa and the Taranaki tribes within the Wellington region.

This obligation also extends to urban Māori now resident in Hutt City, including (but not limited to) Te Taurahere o Te Awakairangi and the seven Marae within Hutt City.

Key Principles

- Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi Te Tiriti O Waitangi.
- Continue with the established contractual agreements with Te Atiawa.
- Continue to work alongside established and develop relationships with other Māori organisations and the following Marae within Hutt City:
 - Koraunui Marae
 - Te Mangungu Marae
 - Wainuiomata Marae
 - Te Kakano o te Aroha Marae
 - Waiwhetu Marae
 - Kokiri Seaview Marae
 - Te Tatau o te Pō Marae
- Pursue Council's statutory obligations under Part II of the Resource Management Act 1991 and Section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Goals

- Provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to Council decision-making processes.
- Enable greater information flows on activities of mutual interest to both Maori and Council.
- Foster the cultural life of the city in which Council and Maori will each play their part in a bi-cultural partnership.
- Maintain consultation and involvement with Te Atiawa.
- Consult with Te Taurahere o Te Awakairangi.
- Consult with the seven Marae within Hutt City.

Programme

- Ongoing promotion of Memoranda of Agreements between Council and key Maori stakeholders.
- Work to maintain existing and developing relationships with other Maori community organisations.
- Ensure that all parties are kept informed of Council's developments and are given the opportunity to take part in Council's affairs.
- Provide quality advice and support for capacity and capability strengthening.

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Joint Initiatives

Te Whiti Park is jointly managed by Te Rūnanganui o Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui and Council.

Owhiti Urupa

Te Puni Street Urupa

The prow of a Maori waka was discovered at the Opahu Pumping Station construction site in 2006. It is undergoing a preservation process as a cooperative venture between Ngā Tekau o Pōneke – the Wellington Tenths Trust, Hutt City Council and the Ministry of Culture and Heritage.

Marae Grants

Council grants to each of the seven City Marae.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Hutt City has recently completed its first five year timeframe 2002–2007 implementing its Economic Development Strategy ("EDS"). Council, as one of many players in the economic development of Hutt City, is committed to encouraging a strong, enterprising and diverse economic base. The primary purpose of the EDS is to increase the number of jobs available within Hutt City. This remains a priority for Council as it updates its strategy for the next period.

Current Situation

Reporting the results for the fifth full year since the EDS was signed off; Hutt City's economic performance continues to perform at a high level, reflecting the increasing confidence and activity taking part in every corner of the city. Highlights for the year to March 2007 include:

- Job numbers increased by 2.0%, to 44,920 jobs for the year (2005-2006, 3.6%)
- There were 170 new businesses created in 2006-2007 (2005–2006, 204)
- GDP/Value Added rose by 3.7% (2005–2006, 4.4%)
- The number of residents was estimated to have increased 0.9% to a total of 101,500 (2005-2006, 101,300)

These are continued encouraging results. Job numbers in particular are to be noted. The EDS identified a target of 37,716 jobs by 2007. As at March 2007, there were 44,920 jobs in Hutt City. Council is continuing to work hard to attract industries and businesses to locate and stay in Hutt City to ensure a broad-based economy.

The city remains in good heart despite the current economic downturn.

Key Priorities

Council's key priorities are based on its role in economic development and the areas of focus that the business community has told it to give attention to. These are:

- 1. Implementation of the Economic Development Strategy
- 2. Retention, growth and attraction of businesses
- 3. Increasing the recognition of Hutt City as a place to do business
- 4. Continued relationship development and relationship management with key partners and other organisations.

1. Implementation of the Economic Development Strategy (EDS)

The EDS targets a scenario of 0.7% growth per annum – 0.3% to replace those jobs lost each year and 0.4% real growth. To achieve this, the focus is on four outcomes:

- More businesses operating in Hutt City
- · Recognition of Hutt City as a business location and vibrant city
- Continued investment in current and new business activities
- An available skilled workforce.

Council's role is to achieve the EDS outcomes by:

- a) Taking a primary role in the "more business" and "recognition" outcomes, working in partnership with relevant local, regional and national organisations. These include Grow Wellington (the Regional EDA), Business Hutt Valley Ltd and New Zealand Trade & Enterprise.
- b) Taking a primary role in the "skilled workforce" outcome with the continued operation of TradeStart in conjunction with Work & Income and support for WeITec's trades training initiatives.
- c) Taking an increasing role in the "continued investment" outcome in conjunction with organisations such as Smartlinx 3 Ltd and Grow Wellington.

2. Retention, Growth and Attraction of Businesses

Growth in jobs can come about from either the development of more businesses or retention of and growth in current businesses. This is a key to the future economic growth of the City. In the 12 months to March 2007, 170 new businesses were created in the City.

During the year a number of developments commenced that will assist the City's business and employment growth over the next 12-18 months. They include new developments on the IBM Petone site, and on the ex-Colgate Palmolive site.

The closure of the Colgate Palmolive factory and the announcement of the Griffins biscuit factory closure later this year reiterates the importance of the development of a broad based vibrant economy for the City. Whilst a number of large scale manufacturing sector closures were announced throughout the Wellington region during the last year, the number of people working in this sector in Hutt City has increased slightly and the announced job losses to date appear to have been readily absorbed within the sector.

Visitor numbers to the i-SITE were up 9.5% (1,143) on last year. Statistical comparison of source of visitor was only started in the last quarter but a trend was already evident with local visitors showing the greatest growth (12% +563) on last year while international visitors were in decline (-23% -91). An emphasis on sales through the i-SITE saw a marked improvement in visitors sales figures on the early months of the year. Revenue however was still down (-6% -\$18,391) on last year mainly due to the revenue generated last year through the John of God event. While marketing remains focused on locals and their visiting friends and relatives, some good inroads were made into the cruise ship and coach tour markets for the coming seasons. Contracts are currently being negotiated with a cruise ship operator for bus transfers to Jackson Street and Westfield and with a new Jackson Street shopping tour operator. The coach tours have also shown increased interest in existing attractions such as Experience Stansborough.

Following the successful progressive implementation of landscape upgrade projects alongside businesses in the Wingate industrial area, Council continues to assist the Wingate business group on developing other initiatives. Late in 2007 the group formalised itself as an incorporated society keen to pursue other mutually beneficial initiatives beyond the Council-sponsored projects. Council also continues to work with business groups in Seaview/Gracefield and Petone to identify and work on initiatives in these areas.

Urban enhancement work is currently being planned for the Naenae shopping centre, involving the young people of Naenae in the planning process. Other projects are also planned in Stokes Valley in the coming year. A significant investment has also been made in providing CCTV security cameras in the Naenae and Stokes Valley shopping centres, a project made feasible through affordable broadband provided by Smartlinx 3 Ltd.

Council, along with CBD Plus, has taken a significant role in the development of a long term strategic framework for future urban enhancement of the CBD. The High Street upgrade commenced early this year as part of the CBD Masterplan and will continue into the next financial year.

3. Increasing the Recognition of Hutt City as a Place to do Business

Council's business newsletter "Thrive" continues to be well received by Hutt City businesses. Published quarterly and now into its twenty-fifth edition, the newsletter outlines issues of interest to business and highlights businesses in the City.

The "Creating Business Success – Hutt City" brochure prepared by Council outlining the benefits of living, playing and operating a business in Hutt City is being used by Council and also commercial agents for use in attracting new businesses to the City.

Council's Business Communication Programme included visits to businesses by the Mayor and senior staff, mayoral functions and presentations by senior Council staff to business groups. Regular updates to the real estate industry and other professional groups were made during the year. Council staff continue a regular meeting programme with businesses in the City.

Council's support of the Wellington Region Gold Awards to business continued this year, with nine Hutt-based businesses nominated winning two of the ten category awards including the Dowse Art Museum for Vibrant Gold and Dulux Paints for Green Gold. As a major sponsor, Council also welcomed the return of the Hutt City Business Awards which were well supported by the City's business community.

This year Council was recognised for the implementation of its Economic Development Strategy receiving two major awards. In September 2007 Council received the NZ Post SOLGM award for its small business and community web portal initiative Huttcity.com and in April 2008 received the Vero Excellence in Business Support Award – Local Government category.

Council completed its consultative study to determine the long term direction of Petone and will commence similar studies in the CBD and Seaview/Gracefield.

4. Continued Relationship Development and Management

Council cannot achieve all the outcomes and strategies outlined in the EDS by itself. It needs to build and maintain strong relationships with businesses and business organisations that can assist in the achievement of the EDS outcomes.

WeITec's Centre for Smart Product and through its Director of Innovative Manufacturing is taking a leading role in the development of advanced capability in the manufacturing sector in the region. Council continued its operation of TradeStart, a Trades Information Centre, working alongside Industry Training Organisations, Polytechnics, schools and businesses in the region to increase the number of people referred into apprenticeships and trades training. Further funding from Ministry of Social Development – Work & Income has been granted for a further year. Over 600 people have been referred on to ITO's and training institutes in the three years of operation with a large number commencing trades training and apprenticeships.

Grow Wellington's immigration attraction programme continued to successfully assist a number of Hutt City businesses address skill shortages over the past year.

Business Hutt Valley, a joint venture between the Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerce and CBD Plus, has developed a broader representation of the business community across the City. Its popular Business After 5 programme regularly attracts large numbers of attendees.

Council continues to assist the Jackson Street Programme ensuring it achieves its priorities for funding and operations each year.

Wellington Regional Strategy (WRS)

The Wellington Regional Strategy was developed by greater Wellington's nine local authorities in tandem with the business, education, research and voluntary sectors and Central Government. As from 1 July 2007 a regional rate was struck to fund the regional EDA, Grow Wellington, formed to implement the regional economic development initiatives in the WRS. Positively Wellington Business which undertook this role since 2000 ended operations at the same time. The governance of the strategy is the responsibility of the WRS Committee, whose members include the Mayor.

The WRS has three focus areas:

- (i) leadership and partnerships, ensuring there are the right governance and relationships in place to deliver the WRS outcomes;
- (ii) investment in growing the regional economy, especially exports, also identifying and focusing on the things the region should be doing to ensure it prospers and supports our quality of life; and
- (iii) good regional form including the physical arrangement of the urban and rural communities and how they link together, e.g. transport, roading, urban design, housing choice and density, open spaces etc.

REPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

During the Hutt City Council Community Engagement Workshop that took place on 15 February 2007, attended by over 200 people, the participants identified Sustainability and Recycling and Flood Protection as their top priorities for the next 10 years. Outcomes identified in the Community Plan included:

- Having clean air, water and land
- Continued protection and conservation of our environment
- Efficient use and conservation of energy resources
- A city that is safe
- A diverse natural environment that is accessible, enjoyable and safe
- Good information on how to be prepared for an emergency
- A more attractive Hutt City
- Developing the uniqueness of Hutt City including its history and culture.

During the 2007/08 year, Council has addressed sustainability and its commitment to the environment through a range of projects that are described in this section.

Sustainable Council

Over the past year, Council has undertaken a number of initiatives to strengthen its own sustainability including:

- Having its own Travel Plan approved.
- Trialling recycling at one of its own public events.
- Having environmental management systems in place towards gaining ISO 14001, which has been audited against the Enviro-Mark NZ[®] system, and has completed two steps along a 5 step path to achieve this.

Communities for Climate Protection

Council has joined the Communities for Climate Protection initiative so that it has the ability to benchmark itself against other councils in the Wellington region. However, Council has no official position on climate change.

Environmental Management Plans and E-learning

Council is working to develop further a programme that is designed to assist its contractors in reducing their risks to cause pollution and be prosecuted. This is being undertaken in collaboration with other Wellington region councils and a local educational institute using E-Learning methods to be cost effective and facilitate up-take. Using this programme, our contractors will be able to write and implement their own Environmental Management Plans. Council is in the process of incorporating the requirement for environmental management plans in its contract documents.

Energy Management

Energy and Technical Services (ETS) is contracted to monitor Council's own energy use, providing the ability to recognise areas for improvement. The data recorded is used to identify ways in which the Council can reduce its energy consumption.

For 2007 Council facilities, including street lights, used 22,826,195kWh of gas/electricity. Council facilities' energy consumption equates to approximately 4.8 million kg of CO₂ into the atmosphere. A breakdown of consumption is shown in the table below:

	2007 (KWH)	2006 (KWH)	% DIFFERENCE
Seaview Marina	263,889	207,947	26.9
Parks	588,837	498,206	18.19
Dowse Museum	1,417,746	541,805	161.67
Capacity	1,598,399	1,578,166	1.28
Urban Plus Limited	2,553,415	2,567,739	-0.56
Roading and Traffic	6,171,511	6,156,981	0.24
Leisure Active	10,220,636	10,277,689	-0.56
TOTAL	22,814,433	21,828,533	4.52

Council facilities showed a 4.52% increase in gas/electricity use compared to 2006, however most of this is a result of the re-opening of TheNewDowse. Potential to make cost savings as well as reducing Council's environmental impact is being investigated.

Level 1 Energy Audit

During the 2006/07 financial year ETS carried out a Level 1 Energy Audit. This baseline audit provided an overview of energy use by Council's facilities, including street lights, and offered some direction for further investigation.

Findings from this audit suggested further investigation of a number of Council facilities including: Huia Pool, Stokes Valley Pool, Wainuiomata Pool, the Town Hall and War Memorial Library. Huia Pool's energy use has been reduced by 3.5%.

Level 2 Energy Audit

Using the findings from the Level 1 Energy Audit, Montgomery Watson Harza (MWH) has undertaken a Level 2 energy management audit of the facilities identified in the Level 1 investigation. The recommendations from this audit have led to \$54,000 being invested with an expected energy saving of 800,000 kWh. A further \$80,000 may be invested depending on how successful the above energy savings are.

Communities Beautiful Activities

Keep Hutt City Beautiful Clean Up Week 2007

The 2007 clean up week was held from 8 to 16 September, slightly earlier than in previous years. The number of registrations was 43 comprising 24 schools and 19 groups. The estimated number of participants was 5,550 with 1,600 refuse bags distributed. The numbers were slightly down on previous years, however other groups directly registered with Keep New Zealand Beautiful, the national organisers of the event.

Usual areas of the city were covered: Petone and Eastbourne beaches, parts of the Hutt Riverbank, various parks and commercial and neighbourhood areas. A diving group recovered shopping trolleys and other debris from Petone Wharf. There were additional promotions in the War Memorial Library and at Westfield Queensgate shopping centre where the focus was the newly approved litter infringement notices.

Once again the clean up week was a success and we will be participating in the Clean Up Week in 2008.

Beach Clean Ups

Each year the East Harbour Environmental Association undertakes two beach clean ups of the Pencarrow Coast – one just at the beginning of the summer season, and one at the end. Friends of Petone Beach, business and church groups and scouting/guide groups have clean ups of sections of Petone Beach. Most of the litter is plastic containers.

Butts-Out Promotion

With the passage of smoke free legislation in 2003, smokers have been driven onto the streets. This resulted in a significant increase in cigarette butt litter, despite the installation of additional ashtrays. The strategy adopted was to encourage smokers to take personal responsibility for their litter and an initial trial using an ABS plastic pocket ashtray produced by an Australian based organisation called "Butts-Out" was carried out. Pocket ashtrays were given to local bank managers with an explanation of the problem because bank staff were seen to be an obvious target group. Ashtrays were also given out at Keep Hutt City Beautiful's annual promotion at Westfield Queensgate Mall, and the item proved to be extremely popular.



The 2006 Litter Amendment Act enabled Councils to adopt litter infringement notices to deal with the increased cigarette butt problem, and other forms of litter. Following the passage of the notification system, a campaign was undertaken to raise public awareness that people would be fined \$100 for dropping cigarette butts onto the ground. Leaflets and free pocket ashtrays were distributed to dairies and tobacconists in Hutt City. The shop owners were encouraged to hand out a copy of the flyer and free pocket ashtray to each person purchasing a packet of cigarettes. This proved to be a popular initiative. A total of 3,000 pocket ashtrays have been distributed.

Drains to Streams/Drains to Sea

Hutt City businesses continue to install these plaques on their own premises. The Drains to Streams and Drains to Sea plaques are sold from Hutt City Council's Cashiers Office. During the 2008/09 financial year there will be a great deal more Drains to Streams plaques being affixed adjacent stormwater drains on roads in the Gracefield industrial area to raise awareness of the potential for stormwater pollution.

Graffiti in Our City

This year Council's contractor removed 1,972 graffiti "hits" totalling 4,330 m2 of area cleared of graffiti. Of these, 1161 tags (59%) were on private property, including CBD and suburban shopping area alleyways. All tags were recorded for identification purposes. This information is used by the Police for seeking reparation through the Courts.

The number of recorded tags has increased by 224 over last year. There is a noticeable increase in tagging activity when taggers and/or the topic are featured on television or in the newspapers.

Graffiti is removed from privately owned buildings and frontages visible from the city's roads, generally within 24 hours of the property owner's permission being granted, subject to weather conditions and other factors such as the need for paint matching. We do encourage residents, when painting their properties, to retain some paint to speed graffiti removal.

Sites with a large backlog of historical graffiti require significant resources to remove tagging. These areas and also alleyways and reserve fences are treated as special projects. Our contractor has to date undertaken 46 special projects.

In terms of public support, a total of 945 blanket and 47 one-off permission forms have been received from property owners since the commencement of the free removal service. There are three volunteer groups and three committed individuals helping to remove graffiti from problem areas such as the alleyways and parks.

Most retailers are awaiting the passage of the Graffiti Bill currently before Parliament before they limit access to spray paint cans. However, the more responsible retailers are attempting to limit access to cans voluntarily. Taggers continue to find new tagging implements, using etching, felt tip pens and even shoe polish. This poses a challenge for our contractors and for the Police who may have to enforce any law covering possession of implements for tagging.

Art 4 Change



Art 4 Change has taken some different approaches this past year. Our artist facilitator, Dan Mills, worked with Rata Street School students participating in the OSCAR programme alongside a group of Naenae youth calling themselves "So Much Better" or SMBs. They worked in collaboration to beautify and upgrade the local basketball practice court.

The second strand is to use art as a means to strengthen connections between local businesses and their community, as happened above a Naenae dentist's surgery.

Sustainable Schools Programmes

Enviroschools

Currently thirteen schools are actively involved in the Enviroschools programme. The Enviroschools programme is a whole school approach to environmental education and facilitates staff and students to create a sustainable school.

The Enviroschools Awards system is used to acknowledge schools' progress towards sustainability, providing a consistent benchmarking system.

The following schools have achieved Bronze level: Dyer Street School, Eastern Hutt School, Hutt Intermediate and Hutt Valley High School.

The following schools have achieved Silver level: Muritai School, Naenae School, Randwick School, St Bernadette's School (Naenae), Wa Ora Montessori School and Wainuiomata Intermediate.

The following schools have recently joined the programme: Naenae Intermediate, Wellesley College and Maranatha Christian School.

Enviroschools Events

Each year the Enviroschools programme holds two events. One is the Awards Ceremony that is held at the end of the school year. The other is a mid-year event that alternates between regional and local. The 2007 local event was held in Eastbourne with Muritai School acting as the official host. The city's Enviroschools were invited to send a limited number of student representatives to visit Muritai School and a facility run by Stan Hunt and sponsored by the Eastbourne RSA. The students exchanged ideas and information.



The 2007 Awards event was held at Mungavin Hall in Porirua early in December 2007 and was well attended by Hutt City Enviroschools.



St Michaels students inspecting the recycling at All Brites

SAM's Word on Waste – WOW Tours

Council has facilitated 28 WOW tours during this financial year involving 16 schools. Interest in this tour grows each year.

The tours start with a visit to the AllBrites recycling facility, then continue to the Silverstream landfill and end with a tour of the Earthlink 'WasteSmart' repair service and shop.

Feedback from schools has been positive and Council will continue making this tour available to schools during the 2008/09 year.

Hutt Valley Green Coalition

Hutt Valley secondary school green club teachers are meeting together on occasion with Council staff to share knowledge, experiences, resources and ideas on supporting sustainability within their own schools.

Sustainable Business Programmes

EnviroSmart

EnviroSmart is a national programme which builds on the BusinessCare programme Council has run over the past few years. The EnviroSmart programme focuses on improving the environmental performance of businesses. The EnviroSmart® programme asks each participating business to commit to achieving within a 2 year timeframe all the EnviroSmart objectives:

- 1. to implement a resource efficiency programme
- 2. to implement environmental procurement policies for suppliers and contractors
- 3. to adhere to relevant environmental accords, best practice, codes of practice
- 4. to achieve Enviro-Mark®NZ Level 3 Gold certification.

Eight Hutt City businesses remain fully committed to this two year stepped programme leading towards ISO14000 certification: Booker Spalding – Gold Formway Furniture – Gold Macaulay Metals – Bronze Label & Litho – Silver, shortly to be audited for Gold Resene Paints – Silver Excell Corporation – Bronze, shortly to be audited for Silver Spicers Paper – Bronze, shortly to be audited for Silver Calvert Plastics – Bronze, shortly to be audited for Silver

In the 2008/09 financial year five Hutt City businesses have committed to join a yet to be named enhanced version of this programme that will include monitoring CO2 emissions.

Get Sustainable Challenge

The Get Sustainable Challenge is promoted annually by the Sustainable Business Network (SBN) and sponsored by Council. Businesses joining the Challenge are assessed by an SBN facilitator who undertakes a 90 minute assessment with a representative (or group of people) from the business. The assessment covers eight areas from environmental and social responsibility through to the economic sustainability of the business: energy, waste, transport, paper and office supplies, valuing your people, healthy workplace, community engagement, and values and culture. Participants receive a full report with recommendations on how they can improve.

Council was pleased that a local company, Dulux Paints, won not only in the Trailblazer Sustainable Business Award (Large/ Corporate) category, but also won the Central Region's 2007 Sustainable Business of the Year Award.



The Mayor with the regional sustainable business of the year, Dulux

Hazardous Waste Collection

Household Hazardous Waste Collection

On 18 and 19 August 2007 Hutt City Council and Upper Hutt City Council jointly undertook Household Hazardous Waste collections. The collections were undertaken to provide residents with an environmentally acceptable way of disposing of their household hazardous wastes. This year the collection of E-waste was also undertaken. The number of Hutt City residents participating in the collection increased this year with 679 households attending. The total weight of waste collected this year increased with 10,800 kg of hazardous waste collected and 20,000 kg of E-waste collected.



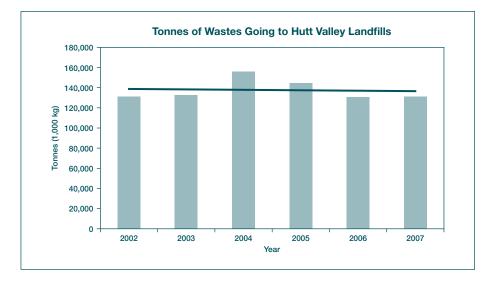
Hazardous Waste Collection 2007

Fluorescent Bulb Collection

Twenty retailers initially joined Council's trial to encourage businesses that sell compact and commercial fluorescent light bulbs to recycle the bulbs and tubes. Council provided the first collection box free of charge to the trial participants. Currently, only wholesale electrical outlets are continuing with this collection programme. However, the general public can purchase new bulbs from these wholesalers and return the spent bulbs for recycling. Details of these outlets are available on Council's website or you can contact our Call Centre.

Solid Waste

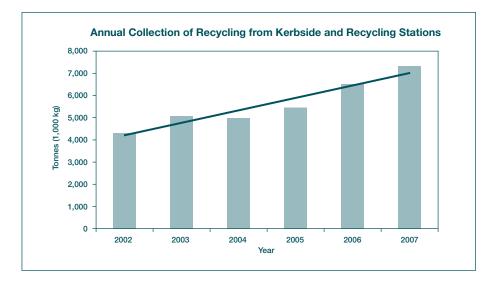
Council continues to work towards the targets outlined in the Hutt Valley Waste Management Plan.



The graph above shows a total of 131,282 tonnes of waste was deposited into Hutt City Council landfills during 2007. This is a 0.4% (559 tonnes) increase in the amount of disposed waste compared to the previous year.

Recycling

All Hutt City residents have access to recycling services, both through the residential kerbside collection and the community recycling stations located throughout the City. Hutt City residents recycled more during the past year than in any previous year. A survey conducted in January 2008 showed that 74% of households use the kerbside recycling collection service with 51% of households putting their recycling bin out in any one week.



A total of 7,318 tonnes of recyclables was collected from kerbside and recycling stations this year. This is an increase of 11% (805 tonnes) compared to last year. The volume of recyclables collected at kerbside and recycling centres has steadily increased since 1998. Recycling helps reduce the demand for new materials and diverts materials from being deposited in a landfill.

Earthlink and WasteSmart

Over the 2007 year Earthlink has removed and repaired/reused/recycled 326 tonnes of material taken from the landfills.

At the WasteSmart store preloved treasures that have been restored and repaired by skilled Earthlink staff can be purchased. Reusable items can be left for WasteSmart at the Silverstream landfill recycling area, or residents can contact Earthlink to arrange a collection.

The public can visit WasteSmart at 24 Goodshed Road, Upper Hutt. WasteSmart - Smart for the Environment and Smart for your budget.

Wastewater

The private drains policy which was implemented in the Waiwhetu catchment has entered its third year. This is intended to reduce the wastewater overflows into the Waiwhetu Stream from groundwater which has entered into private sewer drains through cracks and breaks.

Council has now completed testing over 2,300 residential properties in three separate areas around the Waiwhetu catchment area. Although the results for the final 900 properties will not be available until the end of July we know that 790 of the properties in the first two areas have failed the testing process. This process of testing was used to indicate how watertight the property's sewers were.

This represents that approximately 60% of properties have not passed the water tightness test. Cardno TCB who have undertaken the testing work for Council have reported that residents have been very cooperative during the testing phases and generally see the benefits of such work in contribution to the welfare of their environment.

In conjunction with this joint approach with Waiwhetu residents, Council has continued with renewal work in the area replacing leaking or broken public sewer drains. In the past 24 months 3.5 kilometres of public drains have been replaced in the area to augment the work undertaken on the private drains.

Stormwater

A trial project on decontaminating the Waiwhetu Stream was successfully carried out earlier this year on a section of the streambed just below the Bell Road Bridge. This trial opens the way for a larger project starting next summer to decontaminate the streambed further downstream.

Other major stormwater activities during the year included:

- Stage 3 of the Black Creek (Wainuiomata) upgrade project, involving the replacement of the Best Street footbridge to widen the creek at this point;
- Manuka/Zeala Grove (Stokes Valley) improvements;
- improvement of the retention capabilities of the Mulberry Street (Maungaraki) stormwater retention dam;
- installation of a new stormwater main in Jackson Street, Petone, undertaken in conjunction with pavement renewal work and water and wastewater service upgrading; and
- construction of the Gracefield Stormwater Pumping Station to discharge water into Waiwhetu Stream, construction of a stormwater delivery main in Hutt Park Road to convey water to the pumping station, and the construction of backflow preventors.

Roading

Work continued on the sub-standard road upgrading programme with the completion of the lower portion of Hill Road in Belmont. A safe pedestrian link has now been provided between the Belmont Hills and Belmont School enabling a 'walking school bus' to be set up in the area.

It is one year since work started on the SH2 Dowse to Petone Upgrade project (D2P) and excellent progress has been made with many major milestones already reached.

Within the past twelve months the D2P team have made significant progress on all seven of the project's new bridges. This is particularly evident at the Dowse Interchange with most of the bridge spans in position. The first (of nine throughout the project) Mechanically Stabilised Earth (MSE) wall which forms the ramp from the 'East' bridge of the Interchange to Hutt Road is complete and work to form the new Hutt Road roundabout will commence shortly.

The recent temporary state highway shifts at Korokoro have allowed piling work to commence for the cemetery retaining wall and new Korokoro overbridge where a further MSE wall is under construction to form the ramp to this bridge. Work is also well under way for the Petone Park and Ride road bridge and the Petone footbridge will be completed by the end of August 2008.

The first permanent shift for state highway traffic will be marked by north bound motorists travelling on the new SH2 pavement under the Dowse Interchange by late August 2008.

The D2P project remains on target for its scheduled completion in early 2010 with the new Dowse Interchange expected to be open early in 2009.

Emergency Management

In February 2007 both Hutt City Council and Upper Hutt City Council signed an agreement for the provision of Civil Defence Emergency Management Services and Rural Fire Services. The combined unit, known as the Hutt Valley Emergency Management Office, is based at the Pavilion, Laings Road, Lower Hutt and is now fully staffed for delivery of both Emergency Management and Rural Fire for both local authorities. A further Emergency Operation Centre has been upgraded in Upper Hutt. A range of enhanced packages has been delivered to Civil Defence Centres. Communication networks that include satellite communications to use 'business as usual' tools during any network failure have also been added. Two units, one portable, have been extensively tested both during exercises and during a Police operation for a missing tramper in the Rimutaka Forest Park.

The Emergency Management Preparedness pilot (known as Readynet) for Hutt City was such a success that the Council has purchased the programme for its community. That has been extended into Upper Hutt. The aim is to have all schools, early child care, age care, and neighbourhood support groups signed onto the system that provides both a preparedness guide and an electronic warning system.

Toxic Algae Monitoring

Council's Environmental Health Officers carried out regular monitoring of the Hutt and Wainuiomata Rivers for the presence of toxic algae during the summer months. Exceptionally dry summer weather conditions and warm water temperatures resulted in widespread growth of toxic algae mats in the post Christmas period.

Information on toxic algae about the dangers of exercising dogs and swimming in local waterways was provided on Council's website and in local media.

Council received reports of two incidents involving the deaths of dogs that had been exercised in the Hutt River.

No reports were received by Council regarding any adverse health effects from the public using local rivers for recreational purposes.

Noise

An increase in the number of neighbourhood noise complaints dealt with by Council's contracted security company was recorded during the year. The increased level of complaints from residents was attributed to the long, fine summer weather conditions and people holding outdoor barbeques etc.

Environmental Health Officers have also dealt with complaints of noise emissions from external spa pool pumping equipment, heat pumps and air conditioning equipment installed in residential properties.

Several complaints have also been received during the year regarding noise from amplified equipment at licensed premises, and night time monitoring of emissions has taken place to determine whether Council's District Plan noise limits have been exceeded and to seek appropriate remedial action by management where necessary.

Coastal Erosion and Dune Restoration

The new Days Bay beach wall was constructed north of the wharf. Council and the local community opted for a landscaped beach edging to protect the road. Re-establishment of dunes here is not feasible unless the road is moved landward.

Planting of pingao and spinifex into the eroded foredune at Windy Point was successful and will continue with the help of local volunteers.





This year the Ministry for the Environment funded the establishment of the Eastbourne – Petone Community Coast Care project. Community meetings were held in November and June to seek feedback and prepare a community action plan to improve beach care and assist dune restoration. Dunes are natural buffers against sea level rise and erosion from storms. Volunteers spend hundreds of hours planting and caring for sand binding native plants at several sites along our coastline, plus many uncounted hours collecting litter.

Two years of effort at the Petone Wharf dunes has made a wonderful visual difference. A scientific trial of backdune species is also underway here.

Biodiversity

Mainland biodiversity in Hutt City increased with the successful breeding of kiwi introduced to Rimutaka Forest Park, and the introduction of North Island robins into East Harbour Regional Park. Both of these projects wouldn't be possible without a huge volunteer effort and commitment.

The spread of existing species from breeding grounds to urban reserves continued. A family of whiteheads was reported this year in Naenae, and NZ falcon on the valley floor.

Northern Rata was discovered naturally regenerating in young kamahi stands. Seedling wharangi appeared again where possum control had been in place for two years.

There were fewer slips on reserve land this year but the natural regeneration has been notable. Planting of native species at Ferry Road pines sites continued.

Pest Control

Council continued to control pest plants such as Old Man's Beard and Banana Passionfruit on both public and private land. Greater Wellington Regional Council acknowledged the success of this programme after submissions to the review of the Regional Pest Management Strategy. These pests will be required to be removed only in the Hutt City area. Banana Passionfruit is spread by blackbirds so this is an important protection for our bush reserves that has been retained.

Council joined with Department of Conservation and Greater Wellington Regional Council to control Marram grass which is invasive along the Pencarrow Coast Road. This project is ongoing.

Ongoing control of Prickly Moses (acacia) and snakefeather in Hayward Scenic Reserve at Waiwhetu were part of a pest management plan being provided by Greater Wellington Regional Council for this valuable Key Native Ecosystem.

Possum and rodent control was expanded from Korokoro Valley to most of the western hills.

Inventories

A survey of specimen (individual) trees on urban reserves was completed to enable effective ongoing management.

The list of 105 Protected Trees in the District Plan was reviewed. Suggested additions either failed to meet the criteria or landowners resisted, so the list remains unchanged.

A register of remnant Nikau palms on the urban valley floor was started. Council contributes to the maintenance of these special trees.

Council gave \$3,000 to the monitoring of Dutch Elm disease in Auckland. Investing in this prevention programme is designed to prevent the arrival of the disease here. One third of all Hutt City houses have a street tree, with facility to increase this ratio in treeless suburbs.

More of Council's walking tracks were recorded to enable review and some targeted upgrading. Accessibility to the natural environment is important but has to be balanced with effects that would alter that environment. The Wainuiomata mountain bike facility is being developed with this in mind.

Reserves bylaws were also reviewed. In particular attention should be drawn to the fire and vehicle prohibitions which also apply to Hutt City's beaches.

Baywatch Results for the 2007/08 Season

The results from sampling of beaches in the Hutt area during the 2007/08 year have generally been within the limits as described in the Recreational Water Quality Guidelines for Marine and Freshwater Recreational Areas.

Weekly samples were collected during the summer months from 1 November 2007 to 31 March 2008. Sampling was carried out monthly in September and October 2007 and from April to June 2008. Twenty-six routine sampling runs were carried out from August 2007 to June 2008 with 380 routine samples taken.

Five out of 380 routine samples exceeded the 140 enterococci per 100mL level. A further 27 samples exceeded the 280 enterococci per 100mL level. This corresponds to 8.4% of routine samples exceeding the limits over the past year.

All sites returning high results were re-sampled in accordance with the protocol and returned results within the acceptable levels.

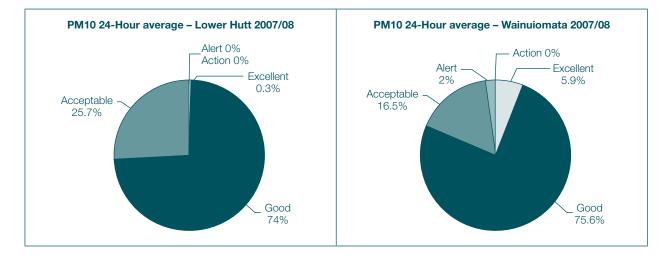
Percentage of routine samples exceeding limits over past 5 years:

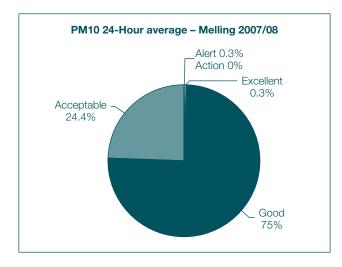
YEAR	% OF SAMPLES EXCEEDING LIMITS
2007/08	8.4
2006/07	5.4
2005/06	4.1
2004/05	3.9
2003/04	12.6
2002/03	2.6
2001/02	1.6

There were three dates during the 2007/08 year where results from several sites were above the 140 and 280 enterococci per 100mL level. Significant rainfall events occurred during the 24 hour period prior to each of these dates and this was the most probable cause for several sites to exceed enterococci limits. Samples taken on the next fine day (in accordance with procedures introduced in 2003) returned results that were within acceptable levels for recreational bathing. Stormwater run-off following rainfall is known to lead to elevated levels of enterococci in coastal water for up to 48 hours after the rainfall event.

Air Quality

Greater Wellington Regional Council monitors air quality in the city at three sites. One is situated in Birch Lane (referred to as Lower Hutt) another is in Wainuiomata and the third site is at Melling. Results of air quality monitoring for particulate matter (PM10) are printed below.





Pollution Incidents

Hutt City Council has in the past year signed a Resource Management Act section 15 enforcement delegation with Greater Wellington Regional Council which gives Hutt City Council the power to issue infringement and abatement notices in relation to pollution events within Hutt City.

There have been a large number of collaborative responses to pollution incidents with additional assistance given by Hutt City Council to enforcement actions undertaken by Greater Wellington. A number of these incidents have provided opportunities for gaining familiarity with Greater Wellington's systems and significance assessment procedures. Shortly the delegated powers will be more fully utilised to facilitate stormwater quality improvements in the Gracefield area in the lead up to the Waiwhetu Stream remediation project being undertaken early in 2009.

Macroinvertebrate Data

The Macroinvertebrate Index (MCI) was developed in New Zealand and is widely used to measure water quality. The MCI is measured annually as most invertebrates have annual life cycles. The results of the MCI reflect the quality of the water over a number of months, as invertebrates must survive in the waterway for their entire life cycle. MCI scores are expected to decrease as sampling sites move downstream due to differences in stream habitats (i.e. warmer water, less shading). MCI results are affected by factors such as the quality of the river/stream habitat (i.e., flow and substrate). A lower MCI value in one year compared with the year before may not reflect a significant change in water quality but rather a physical habitat change such as alteration of the flow regime due to gravel extraction or channel re-alignment etc.

Greater Wellington Regional Council has two sampling sites on the Wainuiomata River, one on the Orongorongo River near the river mouth, and three on the Hutt River near Manor Park, Melling and Boulcott. The following results were recorded in 2007.

LOCATION	MCI	QMCI	% EPT	TAXA RICHNESS
Hutt River at Te Marua	141.77	7.80	90.45	20
Hutt River at Manor Park	104.11	4.32	34.36	23
Hutt River at Boulcott	98.93	4.28	35.09	16
Wainuiomata River at Manuka Track	131.62	7.39	77.16	33
Wainuiomata River at White Bridge	96.74	4.31	47.05	26
Orongorongo River	97.15	3.94	14.87	16

Greater Wellington Regional Council will be reporting on the results of sampling in their 2008 freshwater quality monitoring report.

REPORT ON FINANCIAL POLICIES

Council's Community Plan contains financial and other policies required by the Local Government Act 2002. While not a requirement of the legislation, Council considers it important to report its performance against the financial policies contained in the Community Plan.

Development and Financial Contributions Policy Report

Background

The Development and Financial Contributions Policy describes what financial contributions Council will require from developers when their property developments impose increased demand on Council services. Council has previously chosen to rely on the financial contributions specified in chapter 12 of the District Plan. The new policy came into effect as from 1 July 2006.

Summary of financial contributions

Council received \$0.853 million in reserve and development contributions from developers during the year.

Liability Management Policy Report

Background

The Liability Management Policy states Council's policies in relation to interest rate exposure, liquidity, credit exposure, debt repayment, specific borrowing limits and the giving of security.

Overall Performance

Council monitors compliance with the liability management policy on a monthly basis. There was 100% compliance with Policy limits during 2007/08.

Full details of the Council's debt, its maturity dates and interest costs are disclosed in note 21 of the Financial Statements. Further information in relation to interest rate risk and fair values of the Council's debt are disclosed in note 27 of the Financial Statements.

Borrowing Limits

The table below shows the limits on borrowing contained in the Council's Liability Management Policy and the actual position at 30 June 2008.

RATIO	ACTUAL 30 JUNE 2008	POLICY LIMIT
Net debt to equity	8%	Below 20%
Net debt to income	71%	Below 150%
Net interest to income	5%	Below 10%
Net interest to rates income	8%	Below 15%
Liquidity	100%	Above 100%
Net debt	\$81.055 million	Below \$100 million
Net debt per capita	\$830	Below \$1,000
Debt Refinancing Risk Spread		
0 to 3 years	33%	10% - 60%
3 to 5 years	42%	20% - 60%
5 years plus	25%	10% - 60%
Fixed Rate Debt Maturity Profile		
Overall fixed proportion	58%	55% - 95%
1 to 3 years	48%	20% - 50%
3 to 5 years	21%	20% - 50%
5 to 10 years	31%	15% - 50%
Total financial guarantees	\$0.49 million	Not more than \$1.2 million
Largest single financial guarantee	\$0.3 million	Not more than \$0.3 million

Investment Policy Report

Background

The Investment Policy states Council's objectives in relation to financial and equity investments, and policies in relation to investment mix, acquisition, risk assessment, management, and reporting.

Overall Performance

Council is a net borrower, and as such has minimised the amount of investments held to those necessary to meet specific business objectives. No breaches of the Investment Policy were reported during the 2007/08 financial year.

Investment Limits

The Investment Policy does not contain specific financial limits against investment classes, but does refer to the following counterparty credit limits.

COUNTERPARTY	MINIMUM CREDIT RATING	ACTUAL 30 JUNE 2008	POLICY LIMIT
NZ Government	A-	Nil	Unlimited
State Owned Enterprises	A-	Nil	\$5.0 million
NZ Registered Banks:			
WestpacTrust	A-	\$4.30 million	\$15.0 million
ANZ National	A-	\$2.09 million	\$15.0 million
Bank of New Zealand	A-	\$6.21 million	\$15.0 million
Corporate Bonds	A-	Nil	\$2.0 million
Local Authority Bond Trust		Nil	\$2.0 million
Local Government Finance Corporation		Nil	\$2.0 million
Local Government Stock – rated	A-	Nil	\$2.0 million
Local Government Stock – unrated		Nil	\$0.5 million

Credit risk on interest rate risk management instruments is estimated by the following formula: Credit risk = notional value x years to maturity x 4.0%.

Rates Remission and Postponement Policies Report

Background

Council has adopted policies in relation to the remission and postponement of rates. There are a number of circumstances in which applications are considered.

Circumstances include where the ratepayer is a sporting or community organisation, a church, a school, a kindergarten or play centre, or a hospital, provided the property is used for the benefit of the community and not for profit. Remissions are also granted on privately owned land protected for conservation purposes, or to businesses for economic development reasons, i.e. to encourage new businesses, increase the investment of existing businesses and to promote employment.

No postponements were allowed in the 2007/08 year. A summary of remissions allowed is shown in note 2 of the Financial Statements.

Revenue and Financing Policy Report

Background

The Revenue and Financing Policy contains Council's policies in respect of funding operating and capital expenditure from available sources. It is an important policy as it determines who pays for Council's activities.

Summary of cost allocations

The summary shows each Council activity and the proportion of costs that Council's Revenue and Financing Policy determines should be funded by various private and public funding sources. Private funding sources are generally user pays, whereas public funding comes from general rates.

The summary compares these policy funding proportions against actual funding sources for 2007/08, with explanations for variances over 5%.

: Allocations
Cost
of
Summary
Policy:
Financing
and
Revenue

			REVENUE /	AND FINANC	ING POLICY	INDICATIVE A	AND FINANCING POLICY INDICATIVE ALLOCATION OF COSTS	DF COSTS			ACTUAL 2007/2008	007/2008
		PRIVATE F	PRIVATE FUNDING PERCENTAGE	CENTAGE			PUBLIC FL	PUBLIC FUNDING PERCENTAGE	ENTAGE		PRIVATE FUNDING %	NDING %
ACTIVITY	User Charges	Operating Subsidies	Other Revenue	Targeted Rate	Total Private Funding	Residential	Business	Utility	Rural	Total Public Funding	Private	Variance
1. Libraries	7	I	1	I	2	74	15	က	-	93	9	(1)
2. Museums	5	I	15	1	20	52	25	N		80	41	21*
3. Aquatics and Recreation	30	I	5	I	35	52	10	CI		65	37	N
4. Parks and Reserves	10	I	I	I	10	71	16	n	I	06	0	(1)
5. Community Support		I	2	I	œ	73	15	0	-	92	œ	I
6. Property	61	I	I	I	61	31	Q	-		39	51	(10)*
7. Roading and Traffic	15	15	I	I	30	17	44	6	I	70	31	*
8. Water Supply	18	I	I	82	100	I	I	I	I	I	100	I
9. Wastewater	4	14	I	82	100	I	I	I	I	I	100	I
10. Stormwater	I	I	1	I	I	58	40	5	I	100	I	I
11. Solid Waste	140	I	I	I	140	(32)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(40)	140	I
12. Environmental Management	53	I	I	I	53	7	40	I	I	47	52	(1)
13. Emergency Management	I	2	I	I	7	74	15	C		93	2	I
14. Local Urban Design	I	I	I	I	I	0	6		I	100	I	I
15. Economic Development	I	I	I	I	I	I	92	00	I	100	24	24*
16. Elected Members	I	I	I	I	I	62	16	n	2	100	I	I
17. Advice and Support	1	I	1	I	I	62	16	n	C	100	I	I

* Explanations of significant variances in private funding percentages.

Museums

The private funding target was exceeded due to grants and donations being greater than anticipated.

Property

The private funding target was not achieved. Public funding is greater than the target partly due to increased depreciation charges.

Economic Development

The private funding target was exceeded by 24% as a result of external funding being obtained to support events, and incorporating the revenue and expenditure of the Visitor Information Centre in this activity.

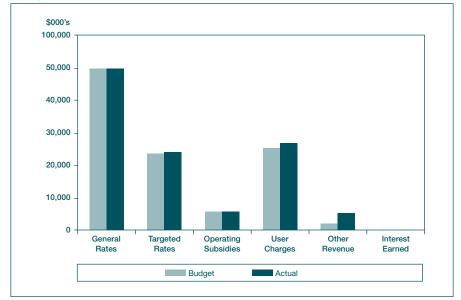
Funding Impact Statement Report

Background

The Funding Impact Statement describes the funding mechanisms the Council intends using each year to achieve the funding proportions indicated by the Revenue and Financing Policy. Among other things, this Statement explains in detail how rates are to be calculated.

Specific Targets

The following graph shows the proportion of funding forecast from each mechanism in the Funding Impact Statement and the actual funding received in 2007/08.



Comparison of Forecast to Actual 2007/08 Revenue

FINANCIAL **STATEMENTS**

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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

AUDIT REPORT

TO THE READERS OF HUTT CITY COUNCIL AND GROUP'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Hutt City Council (the City Council) and group. The Auditor General has appointed me, John O'Connell, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out an audit on his behalf. The audit covers the City Council's compliance with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 that apply to the annual report of the City Council and group for the year ended 30 June 2008, including the financial statements.

Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion:

- The financial statements of the City Council and group on pages 85 to 133:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflect:
 - the City Council and group's financial position as at 30 June 2008; and
 - the results of operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.
- The service provision information of the City Council and group on pages 44 to 82 fairly reflects the levels of service provision as measured against the intended levels of service provision adopted, as well as the reasons for any significant variances, for the year ended on that date; and
- The Council has complied with the other requirements of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 that apply to the annual report (the "other requirements").

The audit was completed on 22 October 2008, and is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis of our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Council and the Auditor, and explain our independence.

Basis of Opinion

We carried out the audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the New Zealand Auditing Standards.

We planned and performed the audit to obtain all the information and explanations we considered necessary in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements did not have material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that would affect a reader's overall understanding of the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements. If we had found material misstatements that were not corrected, we would have referred to them in our opinion.

The audit involved performing procedures to test the information presented in the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements. We assessed the results of those procedures in forming our opinion.

Audit procedures generally include:

- determining whether significant financial and management controls are working and can be relied on to produce complete and accurate data;
- verifying samples of transactions and account balances;
- performing analyses to identify anomalies in the reported data;
- reviewing significant estimates and judgements made by the Council;
- confirming year-end balances;
- · determining whether accounting policies are appropriate and consistently applied; and
- determining whether all required disclosures are adequate.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements.

We evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements. We obtained all the information and explanations we required to support our opinion above.

Responsibilities of the Council and the Auditor

The Council is responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The financial statements must fairly reflect the financial position of the City Council and group as at 30 June 2008. They must also fairly reflect the results of operations and cash flows and the levels of service provision for the year ended on that date. The Council is also responsible for meeting the other requirements of Schedule 10 and including that information in the annual report. The Council's responsibilities arise from Section 98 and Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002.

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements and reporting that opinion to you. This responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and section 99 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Independence

When carrying out the audit we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand.

In addition to the audit, a staff member from Audit New Zealand was appointed to the position of General Manager, Business Services in October 2007, and a second staff member from Audit New Zealand was appointed to the position of Manager, Accounting Services in February 2008. As required by the above independence requirements, appropriate safeguards have been taken to address any threats to independence from these appointments.

Other than the audit and these appointments we have no relationship with or interests in the City Council or any of its subsidiaries.

Jehn Slomet

John O'Connell AUDIT NEW ZEALAND On behalf of the Auditor-General Wellington, New Zealand

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

Council has achieved good financial results this year, with a reported surplus of \$5.7 million against a budget of \$2.2 million.

At least ten years of producing budget surpluses and focusing on debt repayment has put Council in a strong financial position. As a result, Council has increased investment in areas of community concern, such as stormwater protection.

Council's Financial Strategy has continued to guide decisions made during the financial year. As a result, Council has consistently delivered rate increases that are among the lowest in the country. Council is determined to maintain its record of prudent financial management and ensure residents and ratepayers in the City receive excellent value.

Financial Performance

Council operating revenue was \$4.8 million above budget. Approximately \$1.8 million of this is attributable to unexpected vested assets from developments in Stokes Valley. The balance is largely due to increased revenue from environmental management activities, additional government subsidies and a one off grant received from the Dowse Foundation. Income from rates was also above budget due to various amendments to property values in the City.

Council total operating expenditure of \$109 million is 1.3% greater than budget. This is predominantly attributable to additional finance costs, depreciation and employee costs. The additional finance costs are largely attributable to higher than expected interest rates. The additional employee costs are associated with both market pressures as well as additional staff. Where additional staff have been employed the additional costs have been largely off-set by additional and associated revenues.

The Council's financial position remains strong with liabilities representing only 10% of total assets. Net debt at 30 June 2008 is \$81.055 million, which was better than budget.

What it cost to run the City

The following table shows the cost per resident for Council activities. It highlights that the majority of Council expenditure is on essential infrastructure and community facilities. In the future, Council expenditure is expected to be even more heavily directed towards infrastructure, particularly in the area of stormwater protection.

Costs to run the City

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	NET COST PER RESIDENT
People (libraries, museums, pools, recreation, parks, community support and property)	\$246
Utility Services (roads, water, waste, emergency)	\$354
Environment	\$38
Economy and Urban Design	\$26
Organisation (including cost of democracy)	\$58

Matt Reid GENERAL MANAGER BUSINESS SERVICES

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

	(DEFICIT)	SURPLUS BEFC	ORE TAX	Rate Requirement	Achievement vs
	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Annual Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000	Per Resident* Actual 30 June 2008 \$	Performance Measures Actual 30 June 2008
Libraries	(6,456)	(6,143)	(5,850)	66.1	<i>JJ</i>
Museums	(1,726)	(2,027)	(1,165)	17.7	<i></i>
Aquatics and Recreation	(3,881)	(4,051)	(3,382)	39.7	J
Parks and Reserves	(7,461)	(8,307)	(7,689)	76.4	J
Community Support	(2,074)	(2,211)	(2,088)	21.2	J
Property	(2,126)	(2,267)	(2,286)	21.8	11
Roading and Traffic	(10,642)	(11,289)	(10,129)	108.9	11
Water Supply	(9,867)	(10,087)	(9,428)	101.0	J J J
Wastewater	(13,351)	(13,974)	(13,629)	136.7	J
Stormwater	(5,255)	(5,517)	(5,312)	53.8	11
Solid Waste	4,854	4,707	3,460	(49.7)	J
Environmental Management	(3,726)	(3,843)	(2,539)	38.1	11
Emergency Management	(656)	(672)	(640)	6.7	11
Local Urban Design	(1,081)	(1,031)	(775)	11.1	55
Economic Development	(1,504)	(1,483)	(2,183)	15.4	55
Elected Members	(1,505)	(1,693)	(1,743)	15.4	J
Advice and Support	(3,597)	(3,639)	(3,703)	36.8	11
Managing Services	75,791	75,720	72,942	N/A	55

The (deficit)/surplus before tax shows the net cost of the Council's activities for the year in comparison to the 2007/2008 Community Plan and the previous year. The rate requirement per resident shows the average cost to each individual in the city for the listed Council activities. A negative value in this column indicates that the activity produced a net financial benefit to each individual.

KEY FOR PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- ✓✓✓ All performance measures have been achieved
- ✓✓ Most performance measures have been achieved
- \checkmark Some performance measures have been achieved
- X No performance measures have been achieved

* Based on the NZ Census 2006

GROUP PEOPLE

Community Outcomes

Hutt City residents identified the following outcomes as being important to Hutt City's future social and cultural well-being:

- A city that is safe
- · Affordable access to community facilities that include arts, cultural and recreational options
- · Encouragement of arts, cultural and sports activities including local, national and international events
- Everyone has a quality standard of affordable housing
- A built environment that is attractive, safe and healthy
- A more attractive Hutt City
- Development of the uniqueness of Hutt City including its history and culture
- More and better focus on the harbour, river and recreation opportunities
- A city that is friendly and welcoming where people experience a sense of belonging
- Encouraging community involvement and engagement with civic life
- More celebrations of tangata whenua and multi-culturalism in the city
- Migrants are well adapted to New Zealand way of living
- Everyone has access to a wide range of excellent education services
- Everyone has affordable access to services that improve health
- There is a seamless integration of health services
- Residents have a high standard of living.

Significant Activity

1.	Libraries	46
2.	Museums	48
З.	Aquatics and Recreation	50
4.	Parks and Reserves	52
5.	Community Support	54
6.	Property	56

ACTIVITY 1: LIBRARIES

What we do

Council provides, maintains and manages one central and seven community libraries in Hutt City. These are run as a single city-wide service. Their primary role is to provide written and recorded media, such as books, videos, DVDs and access to electronic information. This material is used for many purposes including entertainment, learning and research.

Why we do it

Council's provision of services and facilities in the form of libraries means that all citizens have access to information, knowledge, and learning opportunities. The services and facilities are a collective resource that is greater than any individual or family could afford or accommodate. Libraries support community education, literacy and recreation.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with library services: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 98% Peer Council average 97% 2007: Not Achieved – 97%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	Peer Council average 98%	
Number of physical visits per annum: 1,158,000 (new measure from 2007/08)	2008: Not Achieved – 1,042,825	Monthly Management Reports
Number of virtual visits per annum:	2008: Not Achieved – online catalogue	Monthly Management Reports
650,000 (includes website and online catalogue visitors)	transactions 83,647: website visits 426,921	Note: The target of 650,000 was based on a previous level of achievement that
	2007: Achieved 683,320	included online catalogue page views of
		over 337,510. The implementation of the
		new Library Management System in July 2007 has meant staff are now only able to
		measure online transactions, not the total
		of online visits.
Available library items per capita: 3	2008: Achieved 3.01	NZ Public Library Statistics (LIANZA)
	(national mean 3.04)	
	2007: Not Achieved – 2.98	
Realization and part applies. Fauld to ar	(national mean 3.01) 2008: Achieved 17.11	NZ Dublia Libyany Ctatistica (LIANZA)
Books issued per capita: Equal to or above the national mean (NZ Metropolitan	(national mean 12.57)	NZ Public Library Statistics (LIANZA)
Library Comparative Data)	2007: Achieved 17.44	
	(national mean 11.99)	
Percentage of residents who have used	2008: Not Achieved – 78%	NRB Communitrak Survey
library services during the year: 80%	2007: Achieved 81%	
Library stock turnover – Equal to or above	2008: Achieved 5.69	NZ Public Library Statistics (LIANZA)
the national mean (NZ Metropolitan Library	(national mean 4.3)	
Comparative Data)	2007: Achieved 5.85 (national mean 3.82)	

LIBRARIES – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	438	491	446
Other Revenue	-	-	-
Total Revenue	438	491	446
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	3,375	3,028	2,792
Support Costs	2,109	2,108	2,006
Operating Costs	674	666	771
Interest	49	49	46
Depreciation	687	783	681
Total Expenditure	6,894	6,634	6,296
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(6,456)	(6,143)	(5,850)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	51	1,036	815

ACTIVITY 2: MUSEUMS

What we do

Council operates two museums. TheNewDowse collects and displays fine art as well as decorative and applied arts, and celebrates a wide range of creative activities from music to design and film. The Petone Settlers Museum specialises in the social history of the lower Hutt Valley and Petone. These institutions are open to the public at no charge, other than for special exhibitions.

Why we do it

Council's provision of museums means that people have access to arts and cultural facilities that enrich, inspire and offer a range of lifelong learning opportunities. The museums act as a focal point for the community, enhance cultural life and diversity, and promote public pride and community values.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with Hutt City museums: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 93% for TheNewDowse and 95% for Petone Settlers Museum Peer Council average 93%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Not Achieved – 91% for TheNewDowse and 89% for Petone Settlers Museum Peer Council Average 92%	
Number of visits per annum: 120,000 (baseline & increasing)	2008: Achieved – 271,801 2007: Not Achieved – 107,799 across both museums	Monthly Management Reports
Percentage of households visiting Petone Settlers Museum in the last 12 months: 30%	2008: Achieved 31% 2007: Not measured	NRB Communitrak Survey
Percentage of residents who agree there is a level of cultural richness and diversity in the city (perception): 60%	2008: Achieved 80% 2007: Not measured	NRB Communitrak Survey
Percentage of visitors who attend learning programmes or public programmes: 3.5%	2008: Achieved 4.87% 2007: Achieved 11%	Monthly Management Reports

MUSEUMS – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	464	229	97
Operating Subsidies	-	-	-
Capital (Projects) Subsidies	-	-	905
Other Revenue	757	358	247
Total Revenue	1,221	587	1,249
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	1,046	1,074	821
Support Costs	472	465	501
Operating Costs	1,014	793	839
Interest	74	74	70
Depreciation	341	208	183
Total Expenditure	2,947	2,614	2,414
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(1,726)	(2,027)	(1,165)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	390	262	4,098

ACTIVITY 3: AQUATICS AND RECREATION

What we do

Council provides and maintains six swimming pools in Hutt City as part of its portfolio of recreational facilities. It provides quality and accessible tuition in essential water safety and life skills. Recreational programmes are community-based and designed to encourage residents to engage in a range of recreational activities.

Why we do it

Participation in recreation, sports, fitness and cultural activities positively affects people's lives. Providing these high quality services at a low user cost makes them available to the whole community. Quality recreation services are essential to the quality of life for Hutt City citizens. Aquatics and recreational programmes also make an important contribution to creating an attractive area for people and businesses considering moving to Hutt City.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with pools: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 95% Peer Council average 88%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Achieved 93% Peer Council average 88%	
Resident use of pools: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 67% Peer Council average 61%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Achieved 65% Peer Council average 61%	
OSCAR accreditation for holiday programmes: Maintained	2008: Achieved – Accreditation Maintained	Annual MSD Audit
	2007: Achieved – Accreditation Maintained	
POOLSAFE accreditation for swimming pools: Maintained	2008: Achieved – Accreditation Maintained	Annual ACC/Water Safety NZ Audit
	2007: Achieved – Accreditation Maintained	
Average net cost per user per visit: \$3.96	2008: Achieved \$3.84	Operational expenditure against user
	2007: Achieved \$3.70	numbers

AQUATICS AND RECREATION - INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	1,708	1,601	1,571
Capital (Projects) Subsidies	211	-	-
Other Revenue	352	234	182
Total Revenue	2,271	1,835	1,753
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	2,141	2,134	1,885
Support Costs	638	727	579
Operating Costs	2,642	2,273	1,969
Interest	76	76	72
Depreciation	655	676	630
Total Expenditure	6,152	5,886	5,135
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(3,881)	(4,051)	(3,382)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	613	810	587

	Actual	Plan	Actual
	30 June 2008	30 June 2008	30 June 2007
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Sports House Server & Photocopiers	156	-	-

This project was fully funded by an external subsidy as part of the fit out of the recently completed Pelorus Trust Sports House located at Hutt Park as part of the development of that site.

ACTIVITY 4: PARKS AND RESERVES

What we do

Council provides and maintains active and passive recreational facilities in Hutt City for the enjoyment and well-being of the public. These are largely free of charge. Recreation areas are natural and built with the majority of effort targeted at maintenance and returning areas to their natural state. "Parks and Reserves" also includes Council's cemeteries.

Why we do it

The provision and maintenance of parks, reserves and street gardens creates a pleasant environment in which to live, work and play, which is an important part of the Vision for the city. Providing and maintaining these areas at high quality and low user cost makes them available to the whole community.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with sports grounds:	2008: Achieved 98%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Equal to or above peer average	Peer Council average 94%	
	2007: Achieved 98%	
	Peer Council average 94%	
Resident satisfaction with parks, reserves	2008: Achieved 98%	NRB Communitrak Survey
and gardens: Equal to or above peer	Peer Council average 97%	
average	2007: Achieved 98%	
	Peer Council average 97%	
Resident satisfaction with cemeteries:	2008: Achieved 93%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Equal to or above peer average	Peer Council average 91%	
	2007: Achieved 95%	
	Peer Council average 91%	
Programmes (Opex) and projects (Capex)	2008: Achieved 90%	Monthly Management Reports
delivered on time and to quality: 90%	2007: Achieved 90%	
Sports fields meet the standard agreed	2008: Achieved 98%	Sportsground audits and complaints
with sports codes: 95%	2007: Achieved 98%	from sporting codes
Area of parks and reserves per thousand	2008: Achieved 54 hectares	Reserves Strategy
of population: 24.9 hectares	2007: Achieved 53 hectares	
Percentage of households that have used	2008: Achieved 87%	NRB Communitrak Survey
or visited parks, reserves or gardens in the last 12 months: 85%	2007: Achieved 89%	
Playground safety inspections completed	2008: Achieved 100% – All playgrounds	Playground Audits
fortnightly in accordance with contract	inspected and maintenance undertaken	
provisions. Playground maintenance and	accordingly	
development delivered in accordance with contract and asset management		
plan requirements: 100% (new measure		
from 2007/08)		
Street gardens, parks and reserves and	2008: Achieved 100% across all	Parks Audits
cemeteries maintained and developed	contract areas	
in accordance with contract and asset		
management plan requirements: 100%		
(new measure from 2007/08)		

PARKS AND RESERVES – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	800	869	782
Operating Subsidies	7	-	6
Capital Contributions	854	260	553
Other Revenue	8	5	7
Total Revenue	1,669	1,134	1,348
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	636	567	567
Support Costs	449	448	496
Operating Costs	6,708	7,102	6,736
Interest	596	596	563
Depreciation	741	728	675
Total Expenditure	9,130	9,441	9,037
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(7,461)	(8,307)	(7,689)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	2,855	4,364	1,551

	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
Hutt Park Development	1,790	1,805	343
Korohiwa Redevelopment Heritage Subsidy	-	500	-
Land Purchase Eastbourne Slip	703	-	-

The development of additional playing surfaces and changing facilities at Hutt Park was carried out to make better use of this large area of recreational space. The project, along with new buildings funded by Pelorus Trust, has been completed. The new sports fields will be available for use in 2009.

The Korohiwa development did not proceed as planned because of delays in agreeing on the future use of this property. The budget has been carried over to next year and will be used for the upgrading of the Bus Barn.

Council agreed to the purchase of land at Eastbourne which had been affected by a major slip.

ACTIVITY 5: COMMUNITY SUPPORT

What we do

Council seeks to support its community through appropriately responding to community needs. This support includes facilitation, advocacy, consultation and service provision, and allocation of grants to community organisations and groups. These services are carried out through Council's Community Development Division or through private contracts. Council has increased focus on working with Government Agencies and utilising funding from externally sourced contracts to provide services to the community.

Why we do it

Council has a policy of understanding and identifying its communities and their issues. Through greater knowledge of local needs, Council is able to suitably respond to social issues affecting the members and groups of communities it represents. The support that Council contributes assists groups to achieve their goals where it would not otherwise have been possible owing to lack of resources.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Customers are satisfied with the level of information and advice received from Community Development: 90%	2008: Achieved 91% 2007: Not Achieved – 78% from small sample in Communitrak Survey 2007: Achieved 98% from own survey	NRB Communitrak Survey
Inter-agency (e.g. Central Government) contracts are negotiated in a timely manner: 100%	2008: Achieved 100% – Four government agency contracts negotiated in a timely manner	Government Agency Contracts
	2007: All four government agency contracts were negotiated in a timely manner	
Service specifications have been achieved to standard and within budget: As outlined in inter-agency contracts	2008: Achieved – Four government agency contract service specifications achieved to standard and within budget 2007: All four government agency service specifications were achieved to standard and within budget	Government Agency Contracts
Inter-agency programmes of action or strategic plans have been developed and implemented with key milestones achieved (e.g. Department of Labour – Strengthen Services and Support to New Settlers): At least 3 programmes or plans	2008: Achieved – Three interagency programmes' key milestones achieved 2007: Three interagency programmes of action or strategic plans were developed and implemented with key milestones achieved	Government Agency Contracts

COMMUNITY SUPPORT - INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	17	20	22
Operating Subsidies	115	-	51
Other Revenue	58	170	165
Total Revenue	190	190	238
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	551	605	593
Support Costs	430	429	448
Operating Costs	1,283	1,367	1,285
Depreciation	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	2,264	2,401	2,326
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(2,074)	(2,211)	(2,088)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	-	-

ACTIVITY 6: PROPERTY

What we do

Council manages a variety of properties for use by the community. The main portfolios are community and civic halls and venues, public toilets, community houses, and Council's administration building.

Progressive reviews of these facilities ensure they remain efficient and meet changing public requirements.

Council also holds a 100% shareholding in Urban Plus Limited, a Council-Controlled Trading Organisation. Urban Plus Limited owns and manages housing units primarily to provide housing for the elderly and socially disadvantaged in accordance with Council's Housing Policy.

Why we do it

Community and civic halls and venues provide an environment for a diverse range of social, cultural and community-based activities, including clubs, indoor sports, band practice, arts and theatre. Public toilets are provided which are physically accessible, appropriately located, designed and built, and cleaned and maintained to standards that safeguard public health. Council continues to assess its property needs in terms of the properties it currently owns and occupies. This may result in upgrades of properties and sales of surplus assets from time to time.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Tenant satisfaction with Council	2008: Achieved 93%	Internal Survey February 2008
accommodation: 90%	2007: Not formally measured	
	2006: Achieved 92%	
Resident satisfaction with public halls:	2008: Achieved 95%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Greater than or equal to peer average	Peer Council average 91%	
	2007: Achieved 94%	
	Peer Council average 91%	
Resident satisfaction with public toilets:	2008: Not Achieved – 69%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Greater than or equal to peer average	Peer Council average 77%	Note: Council allocated \$400,000 in
	2007: Not Achieved – 58%	2007/08 and each of the following three
	Peer Council average 76%	financial years to upgrade public toilets
		given the poor satisfaction ratings in this
		City compared to peer average
Council satisfaction with public building	2008: Not Achieved - 86%	Rock Research Survey April/May 2008
management: 90% (new measure from 2007/08)		
Occupancy rate of rental housing: 90%	2008: Achieved 97%	Monthly Management Reports
	2007: Achieved 94%	
Percentage of housing units occupied	2008: Achieved 89%	Internal Records
by elderly and socially disadvantaged (in	2007: Achieved 85%	Note: The 90% figure specified in the
accordance with Council Policy and as		Community Plan is incorrect as this
specified in the Statement of Intent): 85%		should reflect the requirements of the
		Statement of Intent
Programmes (Opex) and Projects (Capex)	2008: Not Achieved – 77%	Monthly Management Reports
delivered on time and to quality: 90% (new		
measure from 2007/08)		

PROPERTY – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	894	734	1,776
Other Revenue	284	-	(2)
Total Revenue	1,178	734	1,774
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	34	-	208
Support Costs	(1,164)	(1,328)	(1,184)
Operating Costs	2,689	2,727	2,990
Interest	358	358	338
Depreciation	1,387	1,244	1,708
Total Expenditure	3,304	3,001	4,060
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(2,126)	(2,267)	(2,286)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	153	1,423	1,123

	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
Days Bay Beach Public Toilets Improvements (\$200,000 carried over to 2008/09)	-	234	-
Toilets Upgrade (\$346,000 carried over to 2008/09)	34	400	-

Both these projects relate to Council's commitment to the general upgrading of public toilets. The upgrade of the Days Bay toilets has been delayed due to the presence of asbestos. The upgrade of other toilets has been delayed due to the need to carry out more public consultation. The unspent budgets have been carried over to 2008/09 so that these projects can be completed.

GROUP UTILITY SERVICES

Community Outcomes

Hutt City residents identified the following outcomes as being important to Hutt City:

- Effective and efficient public transport that results in increased use of public transport
- Enhanced roading systems particularly State Highway 2, Cross Valley Link, State Highway 1 and Hutt CBD
- Continual upgrade and provision for growth to make Hutt City interesting and attractive to people
- More investment in sustainable transportation solutions public transport, car pools, bicycle lanes
- Affordable access to community facilities that include arts, cultural and recreational options
- A diverse natural environment that is accessible, enjoyable and safe
- Everyone has a quality standard of affordable housing
- Roading, water and waste (including recycling) work and are accessible to all
- Maintenance and continual upgrade of services to allow for security and growth.

Significant Activity

7.	Roading and Traffic	59
	Water Supply	61
	Wastewater	63
10.	Stormwater	65
11.	Solid Waste	67

ACTIVITY 7: ROADING AND TRAFFIC

What we do

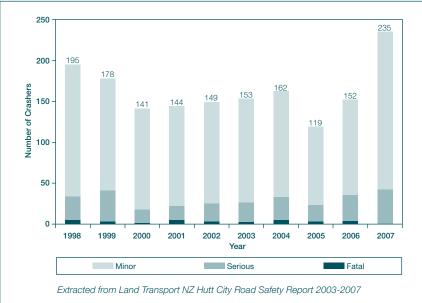
This activity includes the professional and technical work involved in providing ongoing management of the city's roading network. It also provides for improvement and day-to-day operation and maintenance of footpaths, road pavement/reconstruction/upgrades, traffic signals, signs, street lighting, parking services, bridge maintenance and various road safety activities. These initiatives are supported through policy development, forward planning, road safety co-ordination, and various quality and safety management systems.

Why we do it

Public ownership of the road corridor ensures appropriate property access and freedom of travel throughout the area for all citizens. Sealed roads, footpaths and street lights are provided for the efficient and safe travel of motor vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with street lighting:	2008: Achieved 90%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Equal to or above peer average	Peer Council average 89%	
	2007: Not Achieved – 87%	
	Peer Council average 89%	
Resident satisfaction with road and	2008: Achieved 89%	NRB Communitrak Survey
gutters being free of litter: Equal to or	Peer Council average 76%	
above peer average	2007: Achieved 86%	
	Peer Council average 76%	
Resident satisfaction with traffic control:	2008: Achieved 87%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Equal to or above peer average	No peer Council average available	
	2007: Achieved 82%	
	No peer Council average available	
Resident satisfaction with footpaths:	2008: Achieved 81%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Equal to or above peer average	Peer Council average 79%	
	2007: Achieved 81%	
	Peer Council average 79%	
Resident satisfaction with roads: Equal to	2008: Achieved 80%	NRB Communitrak Survey
or above peer average	Peer Council average 80%	
	2007: Not Achieved – 74%	
	Peer Council average 80%	
Resident satisfaction with parking in	2008: Achieved 80%	NRB Communitrak Survey
and around Hutt City: Equal to or above	Peer Council average 61%	
peer average	2007: Achieved 71%	
	Peer Council average 61%	
Programmes (Opex) and Projects (Capex)	2008: Achieved 96%	Monthly Management Reports
delivered on time and to quality: 90%	2007: Achieved 90%	
Percentage of residents satisfied with the	2008: Achieved 87% No peer Council average available	NRB Communitrak Survey
safety and convenience of movement around city streets: Equal to or above		
peer average	2007: Achieved 82% No peer Council average available	
	2008: Achieved 2.7	Data from LTNZ
Road Condition Index (measures – cracking, flushing, potholes and ravelling –		Data from LTNZ
chip surfaced): Hold or improve rating	2007: Achieved 2.7	
Smooth Travel Exposure – (nationally	2008: Achieved 76%	Data from LTNZ
accepted measure of road roughness):	2007: Achieved 75%	
Hold or improve rating		
Accident trend: Reducing trend over	2008: Not Achieved (see graph)	Data from LTNZ
10 years	2007: Achieved	

Number of injury crashes Hutt City – local roads (urban and rural)



For the year anded 20, lyne 0000	Actual	Plan	Astrol
For the year ended 30 June 2008	30 June 2008	Plan 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2007
	30 June 2008 \$000	30 June 2008 \$000	30 June 2007 \$000
	\$600		\$555
REVENUE			
User Charges	2,977	3,200	2,726
Operating Subsidies	3,113	3,001	3,380
Capital (Projects) Subsidies	3,554	3,074	3,749
Capital Contributions	802	190	345
Other Revenue	541	540	539
Total Revenue	10,987	10,005	10,739
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	1,005	1,010	930
Support Costs	1,873	1,873	1,895
Operating Costs	9,751	9,667	9,519
Interest	1,891	1,891	1,788
Depreciation	7,109	6,853	6,736
Total Expenditure	21,629	21,294	20,868
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(10,642)	(11,289)	(10,129)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	255	7,882	9,169

Significant Asset Acquisitions or Replacements and Variations from the LTCCP

	Actual	Plan	Actual
	30 June 2008	30 June 2008	30 June 2007
	\$000	\$000	\$000
State Highway 2 Upgrade	255	50	68

The overspend on this project resulted from additional costs including resource consent fees relating to the Korokoro footbridge.

ACTIVITY 8: WATER SUPPLY

What we do

We provide a sustainable and high quality water supply to the community for domestic and commercial use. Council purchases bulk water from Greater Wellington Regional Council, which it distributes to the community through the city's water supply system. Council monitors water quality and plans for the future water supply needs of the city including maintenance and upgrades to assets to maintain required service levels.

Why we do it

The supply of high quality, affordable water contributes to:

- The health of the community
- Community safety through the fire-fighting capability of the water supply system
- Industrial and residential development.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with water supply: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 96% Peer Council average 94% 2007: Achieved 97% Peer Council average 94%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Programmes (Opex) and Projects (Capex) delivered on time and to quality: 90%	2008: Achieved 100% 2007: Achieved 100%	Management Reports
Drinking water: Full compliance with NZ Drinking Water Standards	2008: Achieved 100% 2007: Achieved 100%	Potable Water Testing Contract Reports
Water supply reliability: Fewer than 4 unplanned supply cuts per 1,000 connections	2008: Achieved fewer than 1.48 unplanned supply cuts per 1,000 connections 2007: Achieved fewer than 0.2 unplanned supply cuts per 1,000 connections	Operations and Maintenance Contract Monthly Report This measure is to be reviewed for the 2009/2019 LTCCP
Water supply quality: To maintain a 'B' grading from the Ministry of Health for the Hutt City water supply distribution (B means satisfactory, low level of risk. Most of Hutt City water supply is unchlorinated. Chlorination of the water supply would be required to achieve an 'A' grading)	2008: Achieved 'B' Grading 2007: Achieved 'B' Grading	MoH – Register of Community Drinking Water Suppliers 2007 Edition
Responsiveness to water supply disruptions: 96% of requests responded to within 1 hour of notification	2008: Achieved 99% 2007: Achieved 99%	Operations and Maintenance Contract Monthly Report
Maintain the average un-metered water consumption in Hutt City: Less than 350 litres per head per day	2008: Achieved less than 336 litres 2007: Achieved less than 325 litres	Management Report – sourced from the Metered Water Consumption Data Report and Greater Wellington Regional Council Consumption Report

WATER SUPPLY – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	2,173	2,355	2,219
Operating Subsidies	-	-	(28)
Capital Contributions	288	48	172
Total Revenue	2,461	2,403	2,363
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	8	8	7
Support Costs	297	296	300
Operating Costs	8,803	8,975	8,350
Interest	653	653	617
Depreciation	2,567	2,558	2,517
Total Expenditure	12,328	12,490	11,791
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(9,867)	(10,087)	(9,428)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	70	2,080	2,623

	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
Jackson St Main/Rider/Services	893	550	282
SH2 Hutt Rd Main/Services	650	400	-

The Jackson Street Mains project was to be completed in 2008/09 but it was agreed to carry out all the work in 2007/08 as there were savings in doing all the work in the one year.

The SH2 Mains project was overspent because of site difficulties encountered during the project.

ACTIVITY 9: WASTEWATER

What we do

Council provides a piping network which takes household and commercial effluent to the Seaview treatment plant which treats the effluent to meet public health and environmental standards. The Seaview treatment plant has been operating since November 2001 and has resulted in a significant improvement to the environment. Council undertakes maintenance and upgrades to assets to maintain required service levels.

Why we do it

Through collecting, treating and disposing of wastewater, Council provides a service to residents and businesses, which supports development in the city, and protects the physical environment and the health of the community.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with sewage system: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 97% Peer Council average 94%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Achieved 96% Peer Council average 94%	
Programmes (Opex) and Projects (Capex) delivered on time to quality: 90%	2008: Achieved 100% (including approved carry-overs) 2007: Achieved 94%	Management Reports
Comply with resource consent conditions: 100%	2008: Achieved 100% 2007: Achieved 100%	Compliance reports from Greater Wellington
Wastewater system reliability: Fewer than 1.8 wastewater reticulation incident reports per km of pipeline	2008: Achieved 1.01 incidents 2007: Achieved 0.7 incidents	Operations and Maintenance Contract Monthly Report This measure is to be reviewed for the 2009/2019 LTCCP
Responsiveness to blockages or overflows: The contractor is on-site within one hour of notification, 96% of the time	2008: Achieved 99% 2007: Achieved 99%	Operations and Maintenance Contract Monthly Report

WASTEWATER – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	714	739	773
Operating Subsidies	11	-	(20)
Capital (Projects) Subsidies	-	120	-
Capital Contributions	328	195	196
Other Revenue	-	-	16
Operating Subsidy Upper Hutt	1,873	2,212	1,897
Total Revenue	2,926	3,266	2,862
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	11	11	10
Support Costs	670	797	807
Operating Costs	8,742	9,342	8,875
Interest	1,221	1,221	1,154
Depreciation	5,633	5,869	5,645
Total Expenditure	16,277	17,240	16,491
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(13,351)	(13,974)	(13,629)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	2,753	6,531	3,382

	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
Te Marua PS Rising Main c/o	1	235	-
Trunk DBO Seaview Land Improvements	452	-	-
Trunk Type B Network Development (Subsidy: 31%)	130	655	198

The Te Marua PS Rising Main project which was to be managed by Transit will now not proceed.

Trunk DBO Seaview Land Improvements which were unbudgeted were carried out because of income of about \$180,000 per year that will be received from the rental of this land.

Work has continued on the Ava-Barber Grove pipeline project. The pipeline has been laid but work is still to be carried out on completing the pump station modifications which are due to be completed in 2008/09.

ACTIVITY 10: STORMWATER

What we do

Council provides a stormwater drainage system to manage surface water run-off from urban catchments. Council's objective is to achieve an optimum balance between the level of protection and the cost to the community. In doing this Council undertakes maintenance and upgrade to assets to maintain required service levels.

Why we do it

Hutt City has most of its development concentrated on flat valley plains where there is potential for flooding. The effective control of stormwater is necessary to protect the health and safety of the community and to minimise property damage. The most efficient means of achieving this is through a comprehensive stormwater system.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with stormwater drainage: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Not Achieved – 86% Peer Council average 89%	NRB Communitrak Survey There has been a significant improvement
	2007: Not Achieved – 80% Peer Council average 89%	over the past three years from 59% in 2005 to 86% in 2008
Programmes (Opex) and Projects (Capex) delivered on time to quality: 90%	2008: Achieved 100% (including approved carry-overs)	Management Report
Reticulation incidents per km of public stormwater drains: Less than one	2008: Achieved 0.075 incidents 2007: Achieved 0.12 incidents	Operations and Maintenance Contract Monthly Report
Watercourse water quality at main recreational beaches: Median water quality over daylight saving period complies with Recreational Water Quality Standards	2008: Achieved Recreational Water Quality Standards 2007: Achieved Recreational Water Quality Standards	Management Report – sourced from Environmental Laboratory Services Limited Monitoring Contract
Responsiveness to blockages in the stormwater pipe: The contractor shall be on-site within one hour of notification, 96% of the time	2008: Achieved 98% 2007: Achieved 99%	Operations and Maintenance Contract Monthly Report

STORMWATER – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	3	-	3
Operating Subsidies	-	7	(211)
Capital Contributions	418	101	297
Other Revenue	7	-	9
Total Revenue	428	108	98
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	14	14	11
Support Costs	341	341	325
Operating Costs	2,451	2,413	2,347
Interest	731	731	691
Depreciation	2,146	2,126	2,036
Total Expenditure	5,683	5,625	5,410
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(5,255)	(5,517)	(5,312)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	21	4,902	4,673

	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
Black Creek Stage 3	692	395	896
Gracefield Pump Station	1,036	780	1,549
Opahu Stream Pumping Station Construction	-	-	1,006

Black Creek Stage 3 is the continuation of a programme of works designed to improve levels of flood protection in Wainuiomata. Work is complete with higher than expected cost relating to the Best Street footbridge replacement.

The Gracefield pump station is complete, but difficulties in finding a suitable site, and in obtaining Resource Consent for the projected, and higher than expected tender price, have resulted in an overspend on this project.

ACTIVITY 11: SOLID WASTE

What we do

Council manages contracts for the collection of the city's refuse and recycling. It also owns and operates two landfills to provide for the disposal of residual waste. Work being undertaken on Silverstream Stage Two is to provide for maintenance of current service levels when the area currently being used at Silverstream is full.

Why we do it

Solid waste management is necessary for the health and quality of life of the community, the local economy and the environment. Council wishes to promote recycling and waste reduction, and to provide for the disposal of the city's solid waste.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with recycling: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 91% Peer Council average 91%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Not Achieved – 86% Peer Council average 91%	
Resident satisfaction with rubbish collection: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 94% Peer Council average 88%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Achieved 93% Peer Council average 89%	
Resident satisfaction with refuse disposal: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 92% Peer Council average 82%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Achieved 87% Peer Council average 83%	
Programmes (Opex) and Projects (Capex) delivered on time and to quality: 90%	2008: Achieved 100% 2007: Achieved 90%	Monthly Management Reports
Resource consent requirements: Full compliance with requirements	2008: Achieved 100% 2007: Achieved 100%	Compliance reports from Greater Wellington

SOLID WASTE – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	10,917	10,638	9,024
Other Revenue	-	-	(31)
Total Revenue	10,917	10,638	8,993
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	68	68	56
Support Costs	140	140	148
Operating Costs	5,419	5,285	4,893
Depreciation	436	438	436
Total Expenditure	6,063	5,931	5,533
SURPLUS BEFORE TAX	4,854	4,707	3,460
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	2,701	2,351	4,548

	Actual	Plan	Actual
	30 June 2008	30 June 2008	30 June 2007
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Silverstream LF Stg 2 Design & Const	2,700	2,031	4,534

Stage two of Silverstream landfill is well underway as part of an ongoing major project to develop the landfill and to provide a facility which will cater for the residual waste disposal needs of the city for the next 50 years. The project will be staged such that work will be ongoing for many years, with \$17m budgeted in the next ten years. As a result of programme changes identified within the current contract, approval was given for an overspend in this year's capital programme, offset by predicted cost reductions in future years.

GROUP ENVIRONMENT

Community Outcomes

Hutt City residents identified the following outcomes as being important to Hutt City's future environmental well-being:

- Having clean air, water and land
- Continued protection and conservation of our environment
- Efficient use and conservation of energy resources
- A city that is safe
- A diverse natural environment that is accessible, enjoyable and safe
- Good information on how to be prepared for an emergency
- A more attractive Hutt City
- Developing the uniqueness of Hutt City including its history and culture.

Significant Activity

12. Environmental Management	70
13. Emergency Management	72

ACTIVITY 12: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

What we do

Council develops, implements and monitors the District Plan, relevant by-laws and other environmental policies and plans for the sustainable development of Hutt City. Council's statutory resource management and building consent and inspection functions, environmental health and animal control are also included under this activity. Regular inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with legislative requirements, the District Plan, resource consent and building consent conditions as well as by-law requirements. Inspections of business and food premises, certification, liquor licensing, pollution control, trade waste and monitoring of beaches are also undertaken to promote and protect public health and safety in Hutt City. Noise and hazardous substances also fall under this activity.

Why we do it

This activity is fundamental to achieving a clean, healthy, attractive and sustainable environment. There is also a legal requirement for this activity.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with animal control: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 87% Peer Council average 79%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Achieved 82% Peer Council average 79%	
Resident satisfaction with inspection services (e.g. permits, licences etc): Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 75% Peer Council average 67% 2007: Achieved 78%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Resident satisfaction with requests for service: Equal to or above peer average	Peer Council average 67% 2008: Not Achieved – 84% Peer Council average 89% 2007: Not Achieved – 88% Peer Council average 89%	NRB Communitrak Survey
LIM's processed to comply with statutory requirements: 90% of LIM's processed within 9 working days	2008: Achieved 313 (96% within 9 days) 2007: Achieved 448 (92% within 9 days)	Monthly Management Reports
Building consent/project information and resource consents processed to comply with the Building Code and District Plan requirements respectively: 80% of building consents processed within 18 working days	2008: Achieved 1,430 (88% within 18 days) 2007: Achieved 1,686 (87% within 15 working days	Computer Database Records
Building consent/project information and resource consents processed to comply with the Building Code and District Plan requirements respectively: 80% of non- notified land use consents processed within 18 working days	2008: Not Achieved – Land Use Consents: 460 (78% within 18 days) 2007: Achieved – Land Use Consents: 434 (85% within 18 working days)	Computer Database Records
Plan changes and environmental policies researched, proposed, consulted and reported on as required by Council in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions: All District Plan changes processed and completed in accordance with statutory requirements	2008: Achieved Plan Change 8 completed in accordance with relevant statutory provisions Proposed Plan Change 10 awaiting hearing 2007: Proposed Plan Change 8 delayed pending the outcome of High Court Appeal relating to Environment Court Declaration Plan Change 9 completed in accordance with relevant statutory provisions	Monthly Management Reports

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Premises (e.g. food outlets and liquor outlets) registered or licensed within 30 days of application: 90%	2008: Achieved 98% 2007: Achieved 97%	Computer Database Records
Code of compliance certificates issued to comply with statutory requirements in the Building Act: 100%	2008: Achieved 100% 2007: Not Achieved – 98%	Computer Database Records
Building inspections under ISO 17020 Standard certified per year: 9,900 certified	2008: Not Achieved – 8,110 2007: Not Achieved – 7,500	Monthly Management Reports Note: Council has no control over the
Dog pound open 6 days per week except	2008: Achieved 100%	number of inspections required Monthly Management Reports
for public holidays: 100%	2007: Achieved 100%	
Dog complaints are responded to within required timeframes: 100%	2008: Achieved 100% 2007: Achieved 100%	Computer Database Records
Noise complaints are responded to within	2008: Not Achieved – 85%	Computer Database Records
required timeframes: 100%	2007: Achieved 100%	The compliance figure for 2006/07 was indicative only and better systems for measuring were put in place for 2007/08. The measure has been amended for 2008/09 to "85% of noise complaints responded to within 30 minutes"

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	3,944	3,344	3,691
Operating Subsidies	8	-	-
Other Revenue	161	127	166
Total Revenue	4,113	3,471	3,857
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	4,412	3,987	3,654
Support Costs	1,463	1,459	1,126
Operating Costs	1,960	1,864	1,612
Depreciation	4	4	4
Total Expenditure	7,839	7,314	6,396
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(3,726)	(3,843)	(2,539)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	-	-

Significant Asset Acquisitions or Replacements and Variations from the LTCCP

There were no significant asset acquisitions or replacements, and no significant variations between the LTCCP's projections of capital expenditure and the actual expenditure during the year.

ACTIVITY 13: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

What we do

Council develops, implements and monitors city-wide emergency management plans, and promotes community preparedness for emergencies. Under the 2002 Civil Defence Emergency Management Act, Council must work co-operatively with other authorities in the region to plan for and respond to hazards, risks and emergencies. Council also has plans in place for dealing with and preventing rural fires. Council maintains the in-house capacity to co-ordinate responses to civil defence and rural fire emergencies.

Why we do it

This activity is fundamental to achieving city-wide preparedness for emergencies. There is also a legal requirement for this activity under the Forest and Rural Fires Act and the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act. The Hutt City Council works under the auspices of Reduce, Readiness, Response and Recovery.

How we do it

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Percentage of households that are prepared	2008: Not Achieved – 56%	NRB Communitrak Survey
for a Civil Defence emergency: 60%	2007: Not Achieved – 56%	
Emergencies are responded to in	2008: Achieved 100%	Management Reports and Debrief Notes
accordance with the Wellington Region	(3 activations for flooding events)	
Civil Defence Emergency Management	2007: Achieved 100%	
Group Plan and the Civil Defence		
Emergency Management Act 2002: 100%		
Rural fires are responded to in accordance	2008: Achieved 100% (11 fires	Wellington Regional Rural Fire Committee
with the Hutt City Rural Fire Plan and	attended, one claim on National	Records
the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 and	Rural Fire Authority Fund)	
the Forest and Rural Fires Regulations	2007: Achieved 100%	
2005: 100%		

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	-	-	-
Operating Subsidies	40	52	39
Other Revenue	11	-	13
Operating Subsidy Upper Hutt	295	295	119
Total Revenue	346	347	171
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	359	416	250
Support Costs	269	269	225
Operating Costs	351	313	315
Depreciation	23	21	21
Total Expenditure	1,002	1,019	811
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(656)	(672)	(640)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	85	-

Significant Asset Acquisitions or Replacements and Variations from the LTCCP

There were no significant asset acquisitions or replacements, and no significant variations between the LTCCP's projections of capital expenditure and the actual expenditure during the year.

GROUP ECONOMY

Community Outcomes

Hutt City residents identified the following outcomes as being important to Hutt City's future economic well-being:

- A local economy that is attractive to both business and residents
- Retention of business achievers and people critical for business
- Attraction and nurturing of high quality businesses
- Local businesses being supported and promoted
- A skilled workforce that meets local business' needs
- Good telecommunications systems
- A growing number of entrepreneurial companies located in Hutt City
- Creation of an exciting, dynamic city so entrepreneurs want to live and work here
- Encouragement of enterprise and innovation including incentives to attract research, development and application industries
- Making the most of the CRIs by attracting the kind of people with the entrepreneurial nous to build on these R&D outcomes
- Attraction of tourists to Hutt City
- A built environment that is attractive, safe and healthy
- A more attractive city
- Developing the uniqueness of Hutt City including its history and culture.

Significant Activity

14. Local Urban Design	74
15. Economic Development	76

ACTIVITY 14: LOCAL URBAN DESIGN

What we do

Council aims to develop an urban environment that will help attract people and investment, as well as enhance the city's image. Council also recognises the role Hutt City's heritage and features play in the city's image. Council implements environmental policies and plans for the sustainable development of Hutt City, including environmental education and promotion. An annual waste minimisation programme is run to promote the concept of "reduce, reuse, recycle" to business and citizens.

Why we do it

The public space of Hutt City is managed and developed by Council on behalf of the community. It is important that urban design and infrastructure support and provide for modern business environment requirements. The whole community can benefit from the preservation of buildings of architectural, heritage and historic value, as often the work required is of no benefit to the owner or occupier. Solid waste management is necessary for the health and quality of life of the community. Council promotes recycling and waste reduction.

How we do it

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Resident satisfaction with the feel and	2008: Achieved 90%	NRB Communitrak Survey
overall look of the city: Equal to or above	2007: Not Achieved -86%	
previous results	2006: 90%	
Business satisfaction with the feel and	2008: Not Achieved -67%	Business Survey
overall look of the city: Equal to or above	2007: Achieved 76%	Note: This measure is compared with
previous results	2004: 50%	previous results, not peer average. There
		is only a small sample and each time the
		survey is undertaken different companies are surveyed. There is no apparent reason
		for the satisfaction level having dropped
Resident satisfaction with litter control:	2008: Achieved 89%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Equal to or above peer average	Peer Council average 76%	
	2007: Achieved 86%	
	Peer Council average 76%	
Resident satisfaction with levels of graffiti:	2008: Achieved 82%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Equal to or above peer average	No peer measure	
	2007: Achieved 84%	
	No peer measure	
Development projects are progressed on agreed project timeframes: 90%	2008: Not Achieved -60% - Suburban	Management Records
agreed project timeirarnes. 90%	centre projects delayed due to change of process to involve local secondary	
	school. High Street project on time	
	and on budget.	
	2007: Achieved 90%	
Percentage of households that have	2008: Achieved 86%	NRB Communitrak Survey
used the recycling service in the last 12 months: 70%	2007: Achieved 79%	
All residents have access to community	2008: Achieved 100%	Management Records
recycling facilities: 95%	2007: Achieved 100%	
Tonnes of recycling per annum: Increasing	2008: Achieved 7,479 tonnes	Management Records
	2007: Achieved 7,129 tonnes	
	2006: 6,066 tonnes	

LOCAL URBAN DESIGN – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
Capital Contributions	-	7	1
Other Revenue	-	-	(25)
Total Revenue	-	7	(24)
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	212	208	148
Support Costs	167	166	136
Operating Costs	452	462	257
Interest	6	6	5
Depreciation	244	196	205
Total Expenditure	1,081	1,038	751
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(1,081)	(1,031)	(775)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	861	1,480	619

Significant Asset Acquisitions or Replacements and Variations from the LTCCP

	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
CBD Masterplan Implementation (\$370,000 carried over to 2008/09)	10	700	299
Suburban Shopping Centres Improvements (\$190,000 carried over to 2008/09)	8	200	314

Council is undertaking a range of improvements in the CBD designed to better integrate the city with the new Westfield Queensgate development and make the environment more attractive to shoppers. This year's work involved upgrading of High Street which is being completed over two financial years.

This year's Suburban Shopping Centre projects involved improvements to the Naenae Shopping Centre. This project has been included in the social studies curriculum of Naenae College for 2008, engaging the local students in the project. The work is also being completed in conjunction with work planned for the adjacent park. As a consequence it is being completed over two years.

There were no other significant asset acquisitions or replacements, and no other significant variations between the LTCCP's projections of capital expenditure and the actual expenditure during the year.

ACTIVITY 15: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

What we do

Council has a leading role in fostering Hutt City's growth in a number of ways. These include creating a business-friendly environment, facilitating the expansion and creation of local businesses and employment, increasing tourism and events in Hutt City, and contributing to regional growth through regional economic development.

Why we do it

Individual businesses generally have insufficient incentives to explore opportunities that benefit Hutt City as a whole, as well as themselves. Hutt City's businesses and residents benefit from Council's support of the business sector as well as from the promotion and recognition of Hutt City as a business location and vibrant city.

How we do it

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Business satisfaction with economic	2008: Achieved 90%	Business Survey
development programmes: 80%	2007: Achieved 85%	
Resident satisfaction with the visitor	2008: Not Measured – To be measured	NRB Communitrak Survey
information services and special	again in 2009	Awareness of whether the Visitor Information
events: 80%	2007: Achieved 91%	Service is free was measured (74%)
Economic ranking of Hutt City relative	2008: Achieved – 7th ranked job	Business Economic Research Limited
to peer group of NZ cities as per annual	growth: 2nd ranked GDP growth:	
Economic Development Strategy (EDS)	6th ranked no. of businesses growth	
Report to Council (which includes such	2007: Not Achieved – 7th ranked job	
measures as number of businesses,	growth: 3rd ranked GDP growth; 6th	
number of FTE and GDP): Improvement	ranked no. of businesses growth	
	2006: Achieved – 5th ranked job growth:	
	5th ranked GDP growth	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	305	250	358
Operating Subsidies	136	180	159
Other Revenue	21	12	47
Total Revenue	462	442	564
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	521	484	499
Support Costs	413	375	316
Operating Costs	1,016	1,050	1,917
Interest	16	16	15
Total Expenditure	1,966	1,925	2,747
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(1,504)	(1,483)	(2,183)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	96	160	450

Significant Variations from the LTCCP

There were no significant variations between the LTCCP's projections of capital expenditure and the actual expenditure during the year.

GROUP ORGANISATION

Community Outcomes

All the Community Outcomes are relevant for this group of activities, which provides management support and advice to elected members and Council officers. It also ensures that high levels of service are maintained, and that customers and staff are valued. The role of the elected members and community representatives as part of this group is of the utmost importance. They represent the views of the community when decisions are being considered by Council.

Significant Activity

16. Elected Members	78
17. Advice and Support	79
18. Managing Services	81

ACTIVITY 16: ELECTED MEMBERS

What we do

Elected members provide a governance role for the city, set the strategic direction of the Council including determining the activities the Council undertakes (within legal parameters) and monitor the Council's performance on behalf of the city residents and ratepayers. Community Boards and Ward/Community Committees are part of the Council's governance structure and provide local input into the Council's decision-making process.

Why we do it

To ensure good governance and good decision-making, and to meet legal requirements.

How we do it

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Residents' satisfaction with performance of Mayor and Councillors: Equal to or	2008: Achieved 94% Peer Council average 89%	NRB Communitrak Survey
above peer average	2007: Not Achieved – 88% Peer Council average 89%	
Residents' satisfaction with the way rates are spent: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 86% Peer Council average 79%	NRB Communitrak Survey
	2007: Achieved 81% Peer Council average 79%	

ELECTED MEMBERS – INCOME STATEMENT			
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000
REVENUE			
User Charges	5	-	4
Other Revenue	-	-	25
Total Revenue	5	-	29
EXPENDITURE			
Employee Costs	865	986	907
Support Costs	543	543	620
Operating Costs	102	164	245
Total Expenditure	1,510	1,693	1,772
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(1,505)	(1,693)	(1,743)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	-	-

Significant Variations from the LTCCP

There were no significant variations between the LTCCP's projections of capital expenditure and the actual expenditure during the year.

ACTIVITY 17: ADVICE AND SUPPORT

What we do

This activity comprises those processes that support the Council's decision-making, for example, strategic planning, policy development, and monitoring and reporting.

Why we do it

Professional advice and support are necessary to assist Council, Community Boards and Ward/Community Committees to make informed decisions on behalf of the community.

How we do it

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Councillors are satisfied or more than	2008: Achieved 100%	Survey of Elected Members
satisfied with the formal advice received from officers: 80%	2007: Achieved 100%	Note: There were 11 responses to the formal advice survey from a total of 12 Councillors. Of the 11 responses six respondents did not advise the extent to which they were satisfied with the overall quality of formal advice they had received from Council officers in the past twelve months. Of the five who did answer the question all five were very satisfied
Community Board and Ward Committee	2008: Not Achieved – 75%	Survey of Elected Members
members are satisfied or more than satisfied with the formal advice received from officers: 80%	2007: Not Achieved – 72.5%	Ward Committee members were not surveyed as Ward Committees were disestablished by October 2007. Only four Community Board members responded to the questionnaire. Of those, three were very satisfied and one was somewhat dissatisfied
Projects identified in annual work	2008: Achieved 90%	Monthly Management Reports
programme progressed as per agreed timeframes: 90%	2007: Achieved 90%	

ADVICE AND SUPPORT SERVICES – INCOME STATEMENT						
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000			
REVENUE						
User Charges	(1)	-	-			
Operating Subsidies	-	6	-			
Other Revenue	141	140	-			
Total Revenue	140	146	-			
EXPENDITURE						
Employee Costs	27	-	-			
Support Costs	3,410	3,410	3,625			
Operating Costs	300	375	78			
Total Expenditure	3,737	3,785	3,703			
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX	(3,597)	(3,639)	(3,703)			
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	-	-			

Significant Variations from the LTCCP

There were no significant variations between the LTCCP's projections of capital expenditure and the actual expenditure during the year.

ACTIVITY 18: MANAGING SERVICES

What we do

Managing services incorporates the organisational support functions that help Council to provide its other activities in the most efficient and effective manner. It includes:

- Customer Relations
- Corporate Planning
- Finance
- General Administration
- Human Resources
- Information Management
- Office of the Chief Executive (including Communications)
- Legal & Secretariat Services
- Strategic Development
- Monitoring and Reporting.

Why we do it

This activity contributes to all Community Outcomes by supporting all of Council's other activities.

How we do it

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Overall satisfaction ratings of resident surveys: Equal to or above peer average	2008: Achieved 89.7% Peer Council average 86% 2007: Achieved 87%	NRB Communitrak Survey
Satisfaction ratings in staff survey: Equal to	Peer Council average 84% 2008: Achieved 70%	Best Places to Work Survey
or above peer organisational average	Peer organisational average 67.8%	
	2007: Achieved 68.4% Peer organisational average 66.7%	
Staff turnover: Less than 15%	2008: Achieved 13.7% 2007: Achieved 12%	Monthly Management Reports
Legal and policy requirements: No significant instances of non-compliance	2008: Achieved – No significant non- compliance instances reported2007: Achieved – No significant non- compliance instances reported	Monthly Compliance Reports
Work-related accidents: Less than six resulting in time off work	2008: Achieved – 4 work related accidents resulting in time off work 2007: Achieved – 5 work related accidents resulted in time off work	Monthly Management Reports
Award received from the NZ Business Excellence Foundation: Achievement Award	2008: Winner Local GovernmentCategory2007: New Zealand Business ExcellenceAchievement (Silver) Award	Vero Excellence in Business Support Awards
Number of organisation improvements reported by staff: More than 500	2008: Target removed due to revision of the Programme. A new target focusing on quality rather than quantity will be introduced in the 2008-09 year. 2007: Achieved 514 improvements, as reported by staff	Monthly Management Reports

MANAGING SERVICES – INCOME STATEMENT							
For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000				
REVENUE							
User Charges	1,204	650	1,038				
Interest Income	185	-	82				
Operating Subsidies	(2,575)	60	46				
Other Revenue	2,251	216	21				
Gain on Sale/Revaluation	283	-	1,442				
Rates Income	73,792	73,349	71,710				
Total Revenue	75,140	74,275	74,339				
EXPENDITURE							
Employee Costs	6,114	6,573	6,141				
Support Costs	(12,520)	(12,516)	(12,420)				
Operating Costs	3,292	2,975	6,449				
Interest	735	149	118				
Depreciation	1,376	1,374	1,109				
Revaluation Gain/Loss	352	-	-				
Total Expenditure	(651)	(1,445)	1,397				
SURPLUS BEFORE TAX	75,791	75,720	72,942				
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,713	3,256	2,646				

Significant Variations from the LTCCP

There were no significant variations between the LTCCP's projections of capital expenditure and the actual expenditure during the year.

FIVE-YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	Notes	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Budget 30 June 2008 \$000	Actual 30 June 2007 \$000	Actual 30 June 2006 \$000	Actual 30 June 2005 \$000	Actual 30 June 2004 \$000
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE							
Rates revenue		73,792	73,349	71,710	68,493	65,825	62,400
Other revenue		40,816	36,730	37,762	37,617	34,443	32,392
Gain on revaluation of financial instruments	(i)	283	_	1,442	546	_	_
Total revenue		114,891	110,079	110,914	106,656	100,268	94,792
Depreciation		23,349	23,078	22,587	20,809	20,198	19,566
Interest expense		6,406	5,820	5,568	4,735	5,227	5,220
Other expenditure		79,048	78,985	76,351	72,185	73,118	68,887
Loss on revaluation of financial instruments	(i)	352	_	_	_	_	_
Total expenditure		109,155	107,883	104,506	97,729	98,543	93,673
Surplus before adjustments		5,736	2,196	6,408	8,927	1,725	1,119
Tax expense		_	_	_	_	_	-
Net surplus after tax		5,736	2,196	6,408	8,927	1,725	1,119
Capital expenditure		34,786	36,622	36,284	38,287	22,017	22,901
FINANCIAL POSITION							
Cash and cash equivalents		7	4,052	7,442	5,041	5,529	4,960
Sinking funds		273	252	252	233	216	201
Property, plant and equipment		1,028,104	1,063,306	1,027,210	1,039,969	800,813	801,550
Other assets		54,080	30,792	42,581	20,259	22,309	21,615
		1,082,464	1,098,402	1,077,485	1,065,502	828,867	828,326
Borrowings		(81,131)	(86,760)	(82,376)	(74,455)	(73,556)	(70,624)
Other liabilities		(29,166)	(25,838)	(28,678)	(30,196)	(23,725)	(26,777)
		(110,297)	(112,598)	(111,054)	(104,651)	(97,281)	(97,401)
Equity		972,167	985,804	966,431	960,851	731,586	730,925
FINANCIAL RATIOS							
Net borrowings to total assets		7.5%	7.9%	7.6%	7.0%	8.9%	8.5%
Interest expense to total revenue	Э	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%
Increase in rates revenue		2.9%	2.3%	4.7%	4.1%	5.5%	4.0%

Key financial results

The surplus after tax for the year ended 30 June 2008 of \$5.7 million was \$3.5 million above budget. Capital expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2008 of \$34.8 million was \$1.8 million below budget. Funding has been carried over to the next financial year for completion of certain capital projects. Borrowings decreased by \$1.2 million during the financial year.

Explanatory notes:

(i): Council adopted NZ IFRS with effect from 1 July 2005. Prior year figures have not been restated. The only significant difference on this comparison is the revaluation of financial instruments.



STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY

The Council and management of Hutt City Council confirm that all statutory requirements in relation to the annual report, as outlined in the Local Government Act 2002, have been complied with.

barried Ogden

David Ogden MAYOR

Tony Stallinger CHIEF EXECUTIVE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008								
		Council			Gr	Group		
Note		ctual 2008 \$000	Budget 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000	Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000		
REVENUE								
Rates revenue	2 7	3,792	73,349	71,710	73,607	71,710		
User charges	3 2	6,561	25,120	24,530	29,069	26,162		
Subsidies received	3	9,478	9,808	10,090	9,478	10,090		
Finance revenue	4	185	-	172	199	160		
Gain	5	283	-	1,442	283	1,442		
Other revenue	3	4,592	1,802	2,970	4,715	2,501		
Total revenue	11	4,891	110,079	110,914	117,351	112,065		
EXPENDITURE								
Employee costs	6 2	1,399	21,172	18,946	22,098	19,847		
Operating costs	7 5	7,649	57,813	57,405	58,498	57,451		
Finance costs	4	6,406	5,820	5,568	6,756	5,618		
Loss	5	352	-	-	352	-		
Depreciation and amortisation 14 & 1	5 2	3,349	23,078	22,587	24,049	22,823		
Total expenditure	10	9,155	107,883	104,506	111,753	105,739		
Surplus before tax	-	5,736	2,196	6,408	5,598	6,326		
Income tax expense	8	_	-	-	-	-		
SURPLUS AFTER TAX		5,736	2,196	6,408	5,598	6,326		

Explanation of the Council's surplus after tax

Council made a surplus after tax of \$5.736 million compared with a budgeted surplus after tax of \$2.196 million. The operating result was therefore \$3.54 million better than budget. Explanations of major variances against budget are detailed in note 32.

The surplus after tax has been used to repay debt after adjusting for items not having a cash flow nature and items supporting capital expenditure.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008							
		Council			Group		
Notes	Actual 2008 \$000	Budget 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000	Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000		
Equity at beginning of the year	966,431	983,608	960,023	967,150	960,824		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	5,736	2,196	6,408	5,598	6,326		
Total recognised income and expense	5,736	2,196	6,408	5,598	6,326		
Transfers from asset revalution reserve on disposal of property, plant and equipment	_	_	_	262	_		
Equity at end of the year	972,167	985,804	966,431	973,010	967,150		
Attributable to:							
Hutt City Council	972,167	985,804	966,431	973,160	967,232		
Urban Plus Limited	-	-	-	(433)	(215)		
Seaview Marina	-	-	-	283	133		
Balance at 30 June24	972,167	985,804	966,431	973,010	967,150		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIO						
	-		Council		Gro	up
	Notes	Actual 2008 \$000	Budget 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000	Actual 2008 \$000	Actua 2007 \$000
EQUITY						
Accumulated funds	24	730,406	744,773	728,298	731,249	729,017
Council created reserves	24	16,900	10,742	12,934	16,900	12,934
Restricted reserves	24	57	54	57	57	57
Asset revaluation reserves	24	224,804	230,235	225,142	224,804	225,142
TOTAL EQUITY	24	972,167	<u>985,804</u>	966,431	973,010	967,150
		012,101			010,010	
ASSETS						
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	9	7	4,052	7,442	280	7,502
Debtors and other receivables	10	9,171	9,319	7,309	9,684	6,493
Inventories	12	14	8	14	22	1
Derivative financial instruments	11	1,619	-	2,714	1,619	2,71
Prepayments		858	-	761	902	76
Other financial assets	18	273	6,162	252	273	252
Non-current assets held for sale	13	308	-	-	308	
Total current assets		12,250	19,541	18,492	13,088	17,73
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
Property, plant and equipment	14	1,028,104	1,063,306	1,027,210	1,047,034	1,046,650
Intangible assets	15	1,912	-	1,447	1,935	1,474
Assets under construction		24,754	413	14,830	24,901	14,853
Investment in subsidiaries	16	14,545	14,545	14,545	_	
Investment in associates	17	224	224	224	224	224
Other financial assets	18	675	373	737	675	73
Total non-current assets		1,070,214	1,078,861	1,058,993	1,074,769	1,063,94
TOTAL ASSETS		1,082,464	1,098,402	1,077,485	1,087,857	1,081,68
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Cash and cash equivalents	21	204	_	2,583	146	2,58
Borrowings	21	35,900	61,760	47,110	39,900	51,41
Derivative financial instruments	11	767	-	1,510	767	1,510
Creditors and other payables	20	19,742	5,831	17,539	19,809	17,68
Employee entitlements	22	1,828	1,247	1,412	1,873	1,450
Other liabilities	25	3,039	15,377	2,293	3,523	1,284
Total current liabilities	20	61,480	84,215	72,447	66,018	75,92
		01,100	04,210	12,171	00,010	10,920
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			25,000	35,266	45,231	35,266
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	21	45 231		00,200	-0,201	00,200
Borrowings	21	45,231	20,000	600	645	60
Borrowings Employee entitlements	22	633	-	638	645	
Borrowings Employee entitlements Provisions	22 23		- 570	638 2,703	645 2,953	
Borrowings Employee entitlements Provisions Other liabilities	22	633 2,953 –	- 570 2,813	2,703	2,953 –	2,703
Borrowings Employee entitlements Provisions	22 23	633	- 570			633 2,703 38,60 114,533

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDE	D 30 JUNE 2008				
		Council		Grou	qı
Notes	Actual 2008 \$000	Budget 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000	Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash was provided from:					
Receipts from rates and levies – Council	73,732	73,349	71,624	73,323	71,624
Receipts from rates and levies – GWRC*	14,858	12,500	12,825	14,858	12,825
Receipts from user charges and other income	40,171	36,380	38,656	41,646	39,916
Interest received	185	150	153	199	153
Dividends	-	_	-	-	-
Net GST received from Inland Revenue **	-	-	262	-	262
	128,946	122,379	123,520	130,026	124,780
Cash was applied to:					
Payments to employees	(20,988)	(78,985)	(80,707)	(21,671)	(81,885
Payments to suppliers	(56,465)	_	_	(57,454)	-
Interest paid	(6,465)	(5,820)	(5,587)	(6,815)	(5,577
Net GST paid to Inland Revenue	(1,244)	-	_	(1,244)	-
Rates and levies passed to GWRC*	(14,858)	(12,500)	(10,971)	(14,858)	(10,971
	(100,020)	(97,305)	(97,265)	(102,042)	(98,433
Net cash flows from operating activities 26	28,926	25,074	26,255	27,984	26,347
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash was provided from:					
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,526	4,500	16,595	1,788	16,595
Other investment receipts	330,563	_	16	330,563	16
	332,089	4,500	16,611	332,351	16,611
Cash was applied to:					
Purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment	(38,357)	(36,622)	(36,025)	(37,097)	(52,333
 less UHCC capital contribution 	-	1,213	_	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,148)	-	(509)	(1,157)	(570
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	(12,000)	-	-
Other payments and investments	(325,321)	-	(423)	(325,321)	(423
	(364,826)	(35,409)	(48,957)	(363,575)	(53,326
Net cash flows from investing activities	(32,737)	(30,909)	(32,346)	(31,224)	(36,715

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008							
		Council		Gro	Group		
Notes	Actual 2008 \$000	Budget 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000	Actual 2008 \$000	Actual 2007 \$000		
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Cash was provided from:							
Proceeds from borrowings	826,110	229,844	298,541	826,110	302,841		
Cash was applied to:							
Repayment of borrowings	(827,355)	(224,112)	(290,620)	(827,655)	(290,620)		
Net cash flows from financing activities	(1,245)	5,732	7,921	(1,545)	12,221		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	(5,056)	(103)	1,830	(4,785)	1,853		
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at the beginning of the year	4,859	4,155	3,029	4,919	3,066		
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BANK OVERDRAFTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	(197)	4,052	4,859	134	4,919		
Cash balance at end of the year comprises:							
Cash and on call deposits	7	4,052	7,442	280	7,502		
Short term deposits	-	-	-	-	-		
Bank overdraft (unsecured)	(204)	-	(2,583)	(146)	(2,583)		
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BANK OVERDRAFTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	(197)	4,052	4,859	134	4,919		

* GWRC is the Greater Wellington Regional Council for which the Hutt City Council acts as a collection agency by including additional rates in its own billing processes. Once collected the monies are passed to GWRC.

** The GST (net) component of operating activities reflects the net GST paid and received with Inland Revenue. The GST (net) component has been presented on a net basis, as the gross amounts do not provide meaningful information for financial statement purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2008

Reporting Entity

The Hutt City Council (referred to as 'Council') is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002 and is domiciled in New Zealand. Council was first formed as Lower Hutt City Council on 1 November 1989 by the amalgamation of five local authorities. The name was changed to The Hutt City Council by a special Act of Parliament on 8 October 1991.

The Group consists of Council, its subsidiaries, Seaview Marina Limited and Hutt Holdings Limited (both 100% owned), Hutt Valley Youth Health Trust (an in substance subsidiary), the Silverstream Gas Joint Venture (7% owned) and associate Wellington Water Management Limited.

The primary objective of Council is to provide goods or services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, Council has designated itself and the Group as public benefit entities for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

The financial statements of Council are for the year ended 30 June 2008. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 22 October 2008.

Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with NZ IFRS and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

Measurement base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets, and financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000). The functional currency of the Council is New Zealand dollars.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Changes in accounting polices

With the exception of the NZ IAS 2 Inventories (NZ IAS 2) amendment as explained below, the accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

In November 2007 the Accounting Standards Review Board approved an amendment to NZ IAS 2, which requires public benefit entities to measure inventory held for distribution at cost, adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential. Prior to the amendment, public benefits entities were required to measure inventories held for distribution at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Application of the amendment is mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008. The Council has elected to adopt the amended NZ IAS 2 early in accordance with its transitional provisions, which require the Council to account for the change in accounting policy prospectively from 1 July 2007. The Council has not needed to make an adjustment as inventory was measured at cost as at 30 June 2007.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to the Council include:

- NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (revised 2007) replaces NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (issued 2004) and effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The revised standard requires information in financial statements to be aggregated on the basis of shared characteristics and introduces a statement of comprehensive income. The statement of comprehensive income will enable readers to analyse changes in equity resulting from non-owner changes separately from transactions with owners. The revised standard gives the Council the option of presenting items of income and expense and components of other comprehensive income with subtotals, or in two separate statements (a separate income statement followed by a statement of comprehensive income). The Council intends to adopt this standard for the year ending 30 June 2010, and is yet to decide whether it will prepare a single statement of comprehensive income statement followed by a statement of comprehensive income.
- NZ IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (revised 2007) replaces NZ IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (revised 2004) and is effective for reporting
 periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The revised standard requires all borrowing costs to be capitalised if they are directly
 attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. The revised standard will also require borrowing costs
 to be considered when revaluing property, plant and equipment to fair value based on depreciated replacement cost. Any necessary
 adjustments to depreciated replacement cost carrying values will have flow on effects to depreciation expense. The Council intends
 to adopt this standard for the year ending 30 June 2010 and has not yet quantified the potential impact of the new standard.
- *NZ IFRS 3 Business Combinations* (revised 2008) and amended NZ IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 and must be applied prospectively from that date. The main changes the revised NZ IFRS 3 and amended NZ IAS 27 will make to existing requirements or practice are:
 - Partial acquisitions Non-controlling interests are measured either as their proportionate interest in the net identifiable assets (which is the original NZ IFRS 3 requirement) or at fair value.
 - Step acquisitions The requirement to measure at fair value every asset and liability at each step for the purposes of calculating a portion of goodwill has been removed. Instead, goodwill is measured as the difference at acquisition date between the fair value of any investment in the business held before the acquisition, the consideration transferred and the net assets acquired.
 - Acquisition-related costs Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised as expenses (rather than included in the cost
 of acquisition).
 - Contingent consideration Contingent consideration must be recognised and measured at fair value at the acquisition date.
 Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in accordance with other NZ IFRSs, usually in profit or loss (rather than by adjusting the cost of acquisition).

The Council will adopt the revised NZ IFRS 3 and amended NZ IAS 27 for the year ended 30 June 2010, which will impact on business combinations that occur on or after 1 July 2009.

Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of consolidation

The purchase method is used to prepare the consolidated financial statements, which involves adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses on a line-by-line basis. All significant intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries

Council consolidates as subsidiaries in the Group financial statements all entities where Council has the capacity to control their financing and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the activities of the entity. This power exists where Council controls the majority voting power on the governing body or where such policies have been irreversibly predetermined by Council or where the determination of such policies is unable to materially impact the level of potential ownership benefits that arise from the activities of the subsidiary.

Council measures the cost of a business combination as the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, in exchange for control of the subsidiary plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination.

Any excess of the cost of the business combination over Council's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill. If Council's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised exceeds the cost of the business combination, the difference will be recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Council's investments in its subsidiaries are carried at cost in the Council's own "parent entity" financial statements.

These Group financial statements include Council and its subsidiaries, except for Hutt Valley Youth Health Trust, which has not been consolidated. The effect of not consolidating Hutt Valley Youth Health Trust is immaterial.

All subsidiaries have 30 June balance dates except for Hutt Valley Youth Health Trust, which has a 30 September balance date.

Associates

Council accounts for an investment in an associate in the Group financial statements using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which Council has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise Council's share of the surplus or deficit of the associate after the date of acquisition. Council's share of the surplus or deficit of the associate is recognised in Council's statement of financial performance. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

If Council's share of deficits of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, Council discontinues recognising its share of further deficits. After Council's interest is reduced to zero, additional deficits are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that Council has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports surpluses, Council will resume recognising its share of those surpluses only after its share of the surpluses equals the share of deficits not recognised.

Council's share in the associate's surplus or deficits resulting from unrealised gains on transactions between the Council and its associates is eliminated.

Council's investments in associates are carried at cost in Council's own "parent entity" financial statements.

Council has one associate, Wellington Water Management Limited, which has a balance date of 30 June. Unaudited financial statements of Wellington Water Management Limited have been used in preparing Council's Group financial statements.

Joint venture

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. For jointly controlled operations Council recognises in its financial statements the assets it controls, the liabilities and expenses it incurs, and the share of income that it earns from the joint venture.

Council has a 7% interest in the Silverstream Gas Joint Venture, which has a balance date of 30 June. Unaudited financial statements of the Silverstream Gas Joint Venture have been used in preparing Council's Group financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Rates revenue

Rates are set annually by a resolution from Council and relate to a financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year to which the rates have been set. Rates revenue is recognised when payable.

Rates collected on behalf of Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) are not recognised in the financial statements as the Council is acting as an agent for GWRC.

Revenue from water rates by meter is recognised on an accrual basis. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis.

Government grants

Council receives government grants from Land Transport New Zealand, which subsidises part of the Council's costs in maintaining the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Provision of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance date, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue. Assets vested in Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained.

Sale of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when a product is sold to the customer. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale, including credit card fees payable for the transaction. Such fees are included in other expenses.

Traffic and parking infringements

Traffic and parking infringements are recognised when tickets are issued.

Interest and dividends

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

Development contributions

The revenue recognition point for development and financial contributions is at the later of the point when Council is ready to provide the service for which the contribution was levied, or the event that will give rise to a requirement for a development or financial contribution under the legislation.

Acting as Agent

When revenue is derived by action as an agent for another party, the revenue that is recognised is the commission or fee on the transaction.

Construction contracts

Contract revenue or Contract costs are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at balance date. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to balance date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract.

Contract costs include all costs directly related to specific contracts, costs that are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract and an allocation of overhead expenses incurred in connection with the Group's construction activities in general. Where the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated, contract costs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Construction work in progress is stated at the aggregate of contract costs incurred to date.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Grant expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those grants that are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received.

Discretionary grants are those grants where Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when a successful applicant has been notified of Council's decision.

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises both current tax and deferred tax, and is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax is recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the company can control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current tax and deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of financial performance, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the tax is dealt with in equity.

Leases

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.

At the commencement of the lease term, the Council recognises finance leases as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The finance charge is charged to the statement of financial performance over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no certainty as to whether Council will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through profit or loss in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date, the date on which Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Council has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Council classifies its financial assets into the following categories: fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and fair value through equity. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

Financial assets fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives (eg. interest rate swaps and options) are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date. The Council's financial assets at fair value through profit and loss include derivates that are not designated as hedges.

After initial recognition they are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on remeasurement recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in noncurrent assets. The Council's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, term deposits, community and related party loans.

After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Loans, including loans to community organisations made by Council at nil, or below-market, interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the face value and present value of expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the statement of financial performance as a grant.

Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that Council has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in non-current assets. The Council's held to maturity investments include sinking funds.

After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Financial assets at fair value through equity

Financial assets at fair value through equity are those that are designated as fair value through equity or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They include non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance date.

The Council includes in this category:

- Investments that it intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- Shareholdings that Council holds for strategic purposes.

Council's investments in its subsidiary and associate companies are not included in this category as they are held at cost (as allowed by NZ IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and NZ IAS 28 Investments in Associates) whereas this category is to be measured at fair value.

After initial recognition these investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised directly in equity except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

On derecognition the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. Council uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date Council assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Any impairment losses are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Loans, receivables and term deposits

Impairment of a loan, receivable or term deposit is established when there is objective evidence that Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor/issuer, probability that the debtor/issuer will enter into bankruptcy, and default payments are considered indicators that the asset is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For trade and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of financial performance. When the receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the provision account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (i.e. not past due). For term deposits and community loans impairment losses are recognised directly against the instruments carrying amount.

Quoted and unquoted equity investments

For equity investments classified as fair value through equity, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered an indicator of impairment. If such evidence exists for investments at fair value through equity, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition costs and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the statement of financial performance) is removed from equity and recognised in the statement of financial performance on equity investments are not reversed through the statement of financial performance.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Council does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from financing activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

The Council's derivative financial instruments are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Accordingly, derivative financial instruments are reported as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories (such as spare parts and other items) held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Where inventories are acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, the cost is the current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

Inventories held for use in the production of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of purchased inventory is determined using the FIFO method.

The amount of any write-down for the loss of service potential or from cost to net realisable value is recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period of the write-down.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the statement of financial performance. Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised. Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Assets that are being offered for sale under the Public Works Act are recorded.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

- Infrastructure assets; the fixed utility systems owned by Council and include resource consents. Each asset type includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, sewerage reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.
- Operational assets; these include land, buildings, landfill post closure, improvements, library books, plant and equipment and motor vehicles.
- Restricted assets; parks and reserves owned by Council which provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Assets under construction are included at cost. The total cost of a project is transferred to the relevant capital class on its completion and then depreciated. Borrowing costs are not capitalised.

Costs incurred in obtaining any resource consents are capitalised as part of the asset to which they relate. If a resource consent application is declined then all capitalised costs are written off.

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation, or are below the thresholds of \$1,000 for information technology hardware and \$2,500 for other items, are charged to operating expenditure.

Disposal

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the statement of financial performance. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives, except that art, museum collections and land are not depreciated.

The expected useful economic lives have been estimated as follows:

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC LIVES	YEARS	PERCENTAGE
Operational assets		
Buildings	50 – 80	1.25 - 2%
Piers at Seaview Marina	25	4%
Parking meters	15	6.67%
Office equipment	10	10%
Plant	10	10%
Pay and display	10	10%
Recycling depots	5 – 10	10 – 20%
Playground equipment	5 – 10	10 – 20%
Computer equipment	3 – 5	20 - 33.33%

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC LIVES	YEARS	PERCENTAGE
Infrastructure assets		
Bridges	75 – 100	1 – 1.33%
Drainage including manholes and drainpipe	50 - 80	1.25 – 2%
Kerbing	80	2%
Footpaths	50	1.25%
Unsealed pavement (base course and sub base)	50	1.25%
Street lights	29	3.45%
Wharves	15	6.67%
Road surface	20	5%
Traffic signals and signs	16	6.25%
Reservoirs	80	2%
Storm water pipe network assets	60 – 100	1 – 1.67%
Water pipe network assets	60 - 90	1.11 – 1.67%
Seaview wastewater treatment plant	20	5%
Milliscreen plant	26	3.85%
Pump and gauging stations	20 – 50	2 - 5%
Sewerage pipe network assets	40 - 80	1.25 – 2.5%
Gauging and reservoir equipment	15	6.67%
Pump station control equipment	8 – 10	10 – 12.5%
Resource consents	consent term	

Revaluation

Land, buildings (operational and restricted), library books, and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every five years, on the basis described below. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost. The Council assesses the carrying values of its revalued assets annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

- Land and buildings have been valued at either optimised depreciated replacement cost or fair value.
- Infrastructure assets have been valued at optimised depreciated replacement cost. The exceptions are:
 - wharves, which are valued at indemnity value, reflecting their minimum residual value
 - traffic signs, which are stated at cost
 - land under roads, which is valued at 45% of the average market value of adjacent land.
- Library literary assets are valued at depreciated replacement cost in accordance with draft guidelines released by the New Zealand Library Association and the National Library of New Zealand.

The Council

All revaluations are carried out by independent valuers who specialise in the asset classes listed above. The exception is library literary assets, which are valued by staff with specialist knowledge in this area.

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the statement of financial performance. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the statement of financial performance will be recognised first in the statement of financial performance will be recognised first in the statement of financial performance up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system

The Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata bulk wastewater system is managed by Council. Upper Hutt City Council pays an annual levy to the Hutt City Council based on an apportionment formula equating to between 26% and 31% of the funding requirements. While Upper Hutt City Council does not have legal ownership of the bulk wastewater system, it is entitled to a share of the proceeds from any sale of the assets.

Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system assets is deducted from the value of property, plant and equipment recognised in the statement of financial position. Funding contributions from Upper Hutt City Council are recognised as revenue in the

statement of financial performance if the contributions are for the operation of the bulk wastewater system. Funding contributions for capital work are recognised as an increase in Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system assets.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of Council's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired subsidiary/associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in "intangible assets". Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in "investments in associates" and is tested for impairment as part of the overall balance.

Separately recognised goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in any subsequent period.

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purposes of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination, in which the goodwill arose.

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Council, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs included the software development, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Easements

Easements are recognised at cost, being the costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use. Easements have an indefinite useful life and are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Computer software 3 – 5 years 33% – 20%

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each balance date. When there is an indicator of impairment the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

The value in use for cash-generating assets and cash generating units is the present value of expected future cash flows.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the statement of financial performance. For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to the revaluation reserve. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in the statement of financial performance, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the statement of financial performance.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount (other than goodwill) the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value net of transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that Council expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, retiring and long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months, and sick leave.

Council recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that Council anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Council recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Long-term employee entitlements

Entitlements that are payable beyond 12 months, such as long service leave and retiring leave, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

A discount rate of 7%, and an inflation factor of 4% were used. The discount rate is based on Council's long-term cost of funds. The inflation factor is based on the expected long-term increase in remuneration for employees.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance as incurred.

Defined benefit schemes

Council belongs to the Defined Benefit Plan Contributors Scheme (the scheme), which is managed by the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund. The scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme.

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit accounting, as it is not possible to determine from the terms of the scheme, the extent to which the surplus/deficit will affect future contributions by individual employers, as there is no prescribed basis for allocation. The scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme.

Provisions

Council recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in "finance costs".

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires Council to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value. If a financial guarantee contract was issued in a stand-alone arm's length transaction to an unrelated party, its fair value at inception is equal to the consideration received. When no consideration is received a provision is recognised based on the probability Council will be required to reimburse a holder for a loss incurred, discounted to present value. The portion of the guarantee that remains unrecognised, prior to discounting to fair value, is disclosed as a contingent liability.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the initial recognition amount less any amortisation, however if Council assesses that it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle a guarantee, then the provision for the guarantee is measured at the present value of the future expenditure.

Landfill post closure costs

As operator of the Silverstream and Wainuiomata landfill sites, Council has an obligation to ensure the ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at these landfill sites after closure. Council also has an obligation to monitor closed landfill sites previously operated by local authorities subsequently amalgamated to form the Hutt City Council.

A site restoration and aftercare provision has been recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position. Provision is made for the present value of closure and post closure costs when the obligation for post closure arises. The calculated cost is based on estimates of closure costs and future site trade waste charges and monitoring costs. The estimated length of time needed for post closure care is Silverstream 30 years, and Wainuiomata 28 years.

The calculations assume no change in the legislative requirements or technological changes for closure and post closure treatment. The discount rate used is a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to Council. Amounts provided for closure and post closure costs are capitalised to the landfill asset where they give rise to future economic benefits, or if they are incurred to enable future economic benefits to be obtained. The capitalised landfill asset is depreciated over the life of the landfill based on the capacity used.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in Council as measured by total assets less total liabilities. Equity is classified into a number of reserves to enable clearer identification of the specified uses that Council makes of their accumulated surpluses. The components of equity are:

- Accumulated funds
- Council created reserves
- Restricted reserves
- Asset revaluation reserves.

Reserves represent a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by Council.

Council created reserves are established by Council. They may be altered without reference to any third party or the courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of Council.

Restricted reserves are subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council, which may not be revised by Council without reference to the courts or third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for specified purposes or when certain conditions are met.

Sinking funds

Funds have been set aside to meet future repayments of certain loans. These funds are invested with the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Lower Hutt and the National Provident Fund. Interest earned on sinking funds is recognised as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

Sinking Funds are valued at amortised cost in Council's balance sheet. However, if evidence of any impairment loss exists, the carrying value of the investment is reduced to the present value of estimated future cash flows. The amount of any resulting reduction in carrying value is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by Council at the beginning of the year after a period of consultation with the public as part of the Community Planning process. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice and are consistent with the accounting policies adopted by Council for the preparation of these financial statements.

Cost Allocation

The operating statements report the net cost of services for significant activities of Council. Council has derived the net cost of services for each significant activity using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to the significant activities based on cost drivers and related activity or usage information.

Each significant activity has been charged an internal interest cost. The net interest cost incurred by Council is allocated to each significant activity based on the net book value of property, plant and equipment used by the activity.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements Council has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Infrastructural assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing depreciated replacement cost valuations over infrastructural assets. These include:

- the physical deterioration and condition of an asset, for example the Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not
 reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets that are not visible, for example storm water, wastewater and water
 supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimised by Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition
 modelling assessments of underground assets;
- · estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset; and
- estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then Council could be over or under estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance. To minimise this risk Council's infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of the Council's asset management planning activities, which gives Council further assurance over its useful life estimates.

Experienced independent valuers perform the Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

Critical judgements in applying Council's accounting policies

Management has not been required to exercise any critical judgements in applying the Council's accounting policies for the period ended 30 June 2008.

2. RATES REVENUE				
	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
General rates	49,851	48,692	49,666	48,692
Targeted rate – water supply	10,085	9,611	10,085	9,611
Targeted rate – wastewater	13,856	12,302	13,856	12,302
Uniform annual general charge	-	1,105	-	1,105
Total rates revenue	73,792	71,710	73,607	71,710

Rates remissions

Rates revenue is shown net of rates remissions, totalling \$799,390 (2007: \$1,153,000). The Council's rate remission policy (set out in detail in the LTCCP) allows the Council to remit rates on condition of a ratepayer's extreme financial hardship, land used for sport, a hospital, and land protected for historical or cultural purposes, provided the property is used for community benefit and not for profit. Rates remissions can also be considered for economic development reasons or where privately owned land is protected for conservation purposes.

Non-rateable land: Under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 certain properties cannot be rated for general rates. These properties include schools, places of religious worship, public gardens and reserves. These non-rateable properties may be subject to targeted rates in respect of sewerage, water, refuse and sanitation. Non-rateable land does not constitute a remission under the Council's rates remission policy.

Rates Remissions

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Schools	165	148	165	148
Kindergartens/playcentres	10	17	10	17
Sports bodies	3	2	3	2
Churches	28	26	28	26
Hospitals	16	15	16	15
Economic Development	549	919	549	919
Other	6	8	6	8
Flooding	2	3	2	3
Penalty remissions	20	15	20	15
Total	799	1,153	799	1,153

3. USER CHARGES AND SUBSIDIES RECEIVED					
	Cou	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
USER CHARGES					
Rent	1,022	1,804	3,530	3,428	
Water by meter	1,970	2,160	1,970	2,160	
Parking fees	1,764	1,491	1,764	1,491	
Service and entry fees	2,762	2,482	2,762	2,482	
Solid waste collection and disposal	11,188	9,210	11,188	9,210	
Other user charges	843	729	843	737	
Regulatory revenue	5,132	4,713	5,132	4,713	
Penalties	1,880	1,941	1,880	1,941	
Total user charges	26,561	24,530	29,069	26,162	
SUBSIDIES RECEIVED					
Operating subsidies	119	133	119	133	
LTNZ	6,546	6,879	6,546	6,879	
Upper Hutt City Council	2,169	2,015	2,169	2,015	
Other government	431	92	431	92	
Capital subsidies	213	971	213	971	
Total subsidies received	9,478	10,090	9,478	10,090	
OTHER REVENUE					
Dividends	31	29	31	29	
Vested assets	1,836	982	1,836	982	
Petrol tax	504	502	504	502	
Sale of goods	602	556	754	680	
Miscellaneous revenue	1,619	901	1,590	308	
Total other revenue	4,592	2,970	4,715	2,501	

There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingences attached to LTNZ and other subsidies recognised.

4. FINANCE REVENUE AND FINANCE COSTS				
	Соц	Council		oup
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
FINANCE REVENUE				
Interest revenue				
- call and term deposits	145	132	180	138
- related party deposits	21	18	-	-
– community loans	19	22	19	22
Total finance revenue	185	172	199	160
FINANCE COSTS				
Interest expense				
- interest on bank borrowings	6,089	5,601	6,460	5,651
- related party borrowings	21	3	-	3
- discount unwind on provisions (note 23)	296	(36)	296	(36)
Fair value gains on hedging instruments				
– fair value hedging instruments	-	-	-	-
- fair value adjustment to bank borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total finance costs	6,406	5,568	6,756	5,618
NET FINANCE COSTS	6,221	5,396	6,557	5,458

5. GAINS AND LOSSES				
	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Non-financial instruments				
Property, plant and equipment gains on disposal	283	-	283	-
Total non-financial instruments gains	283	-	283	-
Financial instruments				
Fair value through equity investments gains on disposal	-	-	-	-
Gains/(Losses) on held for trading derivative financial instruments:				
- interest rate swaps	(352)	1,442	(352)	1,442
Ineffectiveness on fair value hedges	-	-	-	-
Total financial instruments gains/(losses)	(352)	1,442	(352)	1,442
TOTAL GAINS	(69)	1,442	(69)	1,442

6. EMPLOYEE COSTS				
	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Salaries and wages	19,559	17,624	20,190	18,701
Redundancy	17	103	17	103
Recruitment costs	124	159	134	214
Training	611	476	632	479
ACC	198	172	202	178
Other employee costs	141	180	158	(60)
Retiring and Long Service Leave	322	232	322	232
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	16	-	16	-
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements/liabilities	411	-	427	-
TOTAL EMPLOYEE COSTS	21,399	18,946	22,098	19,847

Employer contributions to defined contribution plans are the contributions to KiwiSaver.

7. OPERATING COSTS				
	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Auditors' fees				
- for auditing the financial statements	127	132	143	132
– for auditing the Community Plan	-	21	-	21
- for auditing NZ IFRS transition	-	22	-	22
Impairment of receivables	(115)	16	(111)	28
Directors' fees	-	-	108	62
Entertainment	57	97	58	97
Grants	1,155	1,141	1,155	1,141
Donations	9	-	9	-
Insurance	914	1,022	1,003	1,072
Inventories	420	218	422	222
Legal services	402	371	413	388
Other specialist services	2,510	2,911	2,524	2,981
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Total remuneration to councillors	632	634	632	634
Minimum lease payments under operating leases	802	774	836	785
Gain on held for trading derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Operational contracts	21,602	20,041	21,467	20,079
Maintenance	8,700	9,223	8,947	9,262
GWRC bulk water charges	5,938	5,685	5,938	5,685
Energy costs	2,955	2,859	2,997	2,897
Other expenses	11,541	12,238	11,957	11,943
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	57,649	57,405	58,498	57,451

8. TAXATION				
	Cou	ıncil	Gro	oup
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Net surplus/(deficit) before tax	5,736	6,408	5,598	6,326
Prima facie tax @ 33%	1,893	2,115	1,847	2,088
Non taxable income	(1,893)	(2,064)	(1,847)	(2,064)
Losses not recognised	-	(51)	-	(24)
Temporary differences not recognised/(previously recognised)	-	-	-	-
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	-
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	-	-	-	-
Tax expense comprises:				
Current taxation	-	-	-	-
Deferred taxation	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENSE	-	-	-	-
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY				
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Movements during the year	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	-	-	-	-
IMPUTATION CREDIT ACCOUNT				
Balance at beginning of the year	_	-	-	-
Income tax refund	-	-	-	-
Interest withholding tax paid	-	-	-	-
Other movements during the year	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	-	_	_	-

9. CASH AND CASH	EQUIVALENTS

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Cash at bank and on hand	7	7,442	280	7,502
Term deposits with maturities less than three months	-	-	-	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7	7,442	280	7,502

The carrying value of cash at bank and term deposits with maturities less than three months approximate their fair value.

The total value of cash and cash equivalents within restricted reserves that can only be used for specified purposes (as outlined in the relevant trust deeds) is \$57,000 (2007: \$57,000), as shown in note 24.

Cash, cash equivalent and bank overdrafts include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

		Council		Group	
	Note	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Cash at bank and on hand	9	7	7,442	280	7,502
Term deposits with maturities less than three months		-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	21	(204)	(2,583)	(146)	(2,583)
TOTAL		(197)	4,859	134	4,919

10. DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES				
	Cou	ıncil	Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Rates receivable	2,000	1,922	2,000	1,698
Other receivables:				
– GST due	2,253	1,009	2,253	1,009
- Other receivables	5,235	4,895	5,766	3,786
Total other receivables	7,488	5,904	8,019	4,795
Gross debtors and other receivables	9,488	7,826	10,019	6,493
Less provision for impairment	(317)	(517)	(335)	-
TOTAL DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	9,171	7,309	9,684	6,493

Fair value

Debtors and other receivables are non-interest bearing and receipts are normally on 30-day terms, therefore the carrying value of debtors and other receivables approximates their fair value.

Impairment

The Council does not provide for any impairment on rates receivable as it has various powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover any outstanding debts. Ratepayers can apply for payment plan options in special circumstances. Where such repayments are in place, debts are discounted to their present value of future payments if the impact of discounting is material.

These powers allow the Council to commence legal proceedings to recover any rates that remain unpaid 4 months after the due date for payment. If payment has not been made within 3 months of the Court's judgement, then the Council can apply to the Registrar of the High Court to have the judgement enforced by sale or lease of the rating unit.

The carrying amount of receivables that would otherwise be past due or impaired, whose terms have been renegotiated is \$nil (2007: \$nil).

The status of receivables as at 30 June 2008 and 2007 is detailed below:

	2008			2007		
Rates Receivables	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000
COUNCIL						
Not past due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 1-60 days	1,149	-	1,149	848	-	848
Past due 61-120 days	378	-	378	314	-	314
Past due >120 days	473	-	473	760	(224)	536
Total	2,000	-	2,000	1,922	(224)	1,698
GROUP						
Not past due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due 1-60 days	1,149	-	1,149	848	-	848
Past due 61-120 days	378	-	378	314	-	314
Past due >120 days	473	-	473	536	-	536
Total	2,000	-	2,000	1,698	-	1,698

		2008			2007	
Other Receivables	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000
COUNCIL						
Not past due	7,019	(90)	6,929	5,621	(90)	5,531
Past due 1-30 days	181	-	181	60	-	60
Past due 31-60 days	24	-	24	25	(5)	20
Past due >60 days	264	(227)	37	198	(198)	-
Total	7,488	(317)	7,171	5,904	(293)	5,611
GROUP						
Not past due	7,550	(90)	7,460	4,612	-	4,612
Past due 1-30 days	181	-	181	60	-	60
Past due 31-60 days	24	-	24	25	-	25
Past due >60 days	264	(245)	19	98	-	98
Total	8,019	(335)	7,684	4,795	-	4,795
Total Receivables – Council	9,488	(317)	9,171	7,826	(517)	7,309
Total Receivables – Group	10,019	(335)	9,684	6,493	-	6,493

The impairment provision has been calculated based on expected losses for the Council's pool of debtors. Expected losses have been determined based on an analysis of the Council's losses in previous periods, and review of specific debtors as detailed below:

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Individual impairment	227	203	227	-
Collective impairment	90	314	108	-
Total provision for impairment	317	517	335	-

Individually impaired receivables have been determined to be impaired because of the significant financial difficulties being experienced by the debtor. An analysis of these individually impaired debtors follows:

	Coι	ıncil	Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Past due 1-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-60 days	-	-	-	-
Past due > 60 days	227	203	227	-
Total individual impairment	227	203	227	-

Movements in the provisions for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
At 1 July	517	557	517	572
Additional provisions made during the year	78	17	96	(572)
Provisions reversed during the year	(224)	(40)	(224)	-
Receivables written-off during the period	(54)	(17)	(54)	-
At 30 June	317	517	335	-

The Council holds no collateral as security or other credit enhancements over receivables that are either past due or impaired.

11. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS					
	Соц	uncil	Gre	oup	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
CURRENT ASSET PORTION					
Interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	-	-	-	-	
Interest rate swaps - cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	
Interest rate swaps - held for trading	1,619	2,714	1,619	2,714	
Total current asset portion	1,619	2,714	1,619	2,714	
NON-CURRENT ASSET PORTION					
Interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	-	-	-	-	
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	-	-	-	-	
Interest rate swaps – held for trading	-	-	-	-	
Total non-current asset portion	-	-	-	-	
Total derivative financial instrument assets	1,619	2,714	1,619	2,714	
CURRENT LIABILITY PORTION					
Interest rate swaps – fair value hedges	-	-	-	-	
Interest rate swaps – held for trading	767	1,510	767	1,510	
Forward foreign exchange contracts – held for trading	-	-	-	-	
Total current liability portion	767	1,510	767	1,510	
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY PORTION					
Interest rate swaps – held for trading	-	-	-	-	
Total non-current liability portion	-	-	-	-	
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities	767	1,510	767	1,510	
TOTAL DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	852	1,204	852	1,204	

Fair value

The fair value of interest rate swaps have been determined using a discounted cash flows valuation technique based on quoted market prices.

Interest rate swaps

The notional principal amounts of the outstanding interest rate swap contracts for the Council were \$42,000,000 (2007: \$42,000,000) and for the Group were \$42,000,000 (2007: \$42,000,000). At 30 June 2008, the fixed interest rates of cash flow hedges interest rate swaps vary from 5.61% to 7.25% (2007: 5.73% to 7.25%).

12. INVENTORIES						
	Council		Group			
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000		
Commercial inventories held for sale:						
Diesel	-	-	8	2		
Inventory	14	14	14	14		
	14	14	22	16		

No inventories are pledged as security for liabilities (2007: \$nil). However, some inventories are subject to retention of title clause.

Commercial inventories

Are valued at cost, as there are no impairments of the inventories.

13. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The Council owned land listed below has been presented as held for sale following the approval by Council to sell the premises. The Council has approved the sale of the premises, as it will provide no future use to the Council.

Item	Approved on	Expected	Expected sale completion date					
Akatarawa cemetery	27 June 2008	1 July 200	8					
		Cou	uncil	Gro	oup			
		2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000			
Non-current assets held for	r sale are:							
- land		308	-	308	-			
– buildings		-	-	-	-			
Total non-current assets he	eld for sale are:	308	-	308	-			

The Council has an agreement with Upper Hutt City Council to commence joint provision of services at the Akatarawa cemetery from 1 July 2008. On this date the Council sold and purchased equal valued land to and from Upper Hutt City Council.

14. PROPERT	TY, PLANT	AND EQU	IPMENT									
COUNCIL												
2008	Cost/valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	Carrying amount	Current year additions	Current year disposals	Accumulated depreciation on disposals	Current year impairment charges	Current year depreciation	Revaluation surplus	Cost/valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	Carrying amount
Operational as	sets											
Land	33,351	-	33,351	701		-	-	-	-	34,052	-	34,052
Buildings	61,956	(2,575)	59,381	122	-	-	-	(2,904)	-	62,078	(5,479)	56,599
Library books	2,943	(615)	2,328	738	-	_	-	(605)	-	3,681	(1,220)	2,461
Collections	1,818	(1)	1,817	34	-	-	-	-	-	1,852	(1)	1,851
Plant and equipment	21,101	(8,992)	12,109	2,578	(618)	308	_	(1,662)	_	23,061	(10,346)	12,715
Total operational assets	121,169	(12,183)	108,986	4,173	(618)	308	_	(5,171)	_	124,724	(17,046)	107,678
Infrastructural	assets				·							
Waste water system	220,489	(6,791)	213,698	3,100	-	-	_	(6,866)	_	223,589	(13,657)	209,932
Less UHCC share in HVS assets	(38,364)	1,219	(37,145)	(711)				1,273		(39,075)	2,492	(36,583)
	182,125	(5,572)	176,553	2,389	-	-	-	(5,593)	-	184,514	(11,165)	173,349
Land	160,217	-	160,217	498	(585)	-	-	-	-	160,130	-	160,130
Storm water system	130,590	(2,139)	128,451	6,579	_	_	_	(2,249)	_	137,169	(4,388)	132,781
Water supply system	93,153	(2,504)	90,649	2,607	_	-	_	(2,551)	_	95,760	(5,055)	90,705
Roading network	280,590	(7,036)	273,554	8,517	-	-	_	(7,029)	_	289,107	(14,065)	275,042
Seawalls	3,293	(58)	3,235	-	-	-	-	(58)	-	3,293	(116)	3,177
Total Infrastructural assets	849,968	(17,309)	832,659	20,590	(585)	_	_	(17,480)	_	869,973	(34,789)	835,184

COUNCIL												
2008	Cost/valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	Carrying amount	Current year additions	Current year disposals	Accumulated depreciation on disposals	Current year impairment charges	Current year depreciation	Revaluation surplus	Cost/valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	Carrying amount
Restricted ass	ets											
Land	85,454	-	85,454	40	(348)		-	-	-	85,146	-	85,146
Total Restricted assets	85,454	-	85,454	40	(348)	-	_	-	_	85,146	-	85,146
Joint venture a	ssets											
Share of PPE	152	(41)	111	-	-		-	(15)	-	152	(56)	96
Total joint venture assets	152	(41)	111	_	_	_	_	(15)	-	152	(56)	96
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	1,056,743	(29,533)	1,027,210	24,803	(1,551)	308	_	(22,666)	-	1,079,995	(51,891)	1,028,104

2007	Cost/ valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Carrying amount
		charges	
OPERATIONAL ASSETS	00.054		00.054
Land	33,351	-	33,351
Buildings	61,956	(2,575)	59,381
Library books	2,943	(615)	2,328
Collections	1,818	(1)	1,817
Plant and equipment	21,101	(8,992)	12,109
Total operational assets	121,169	(12,183)	108,986
INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS			
Waste water system	220,489	(6,791)	213,698
Less UHCC interest	(38,364)	1,219	(37,145)
	182,125	(5,572)	176,553
Land	160,217	_	160,217
Storm water system	130,590	(2,139)	128,451
Water supply system	93,153	(2,504)	90,649
Roading network	280,590	(7,036)	273,554
Seawalls	3,293	(58)	3,235
Total Infrastructural assets	849,968	(17,309)	832,659
RESTRICTED ASSETS			
Land	85,454	-	85,454
Total Restricted assets	85,454	-	85,454
JOINT VENTURE ASSETS			
Share of PPE	152	(41)	111
Total joint venture assets	152	(41)	111
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	1,056,743	(29,533)	1,027,210

GROUP												
2008	Cost/valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	Carrying amount	Current year additions	Current year disposals	Accumulated depreciation on disposals	Current year impairment charges	Current year depreciation	Revaluation surplus	Cost/valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	Carrying amount
Operational As	sets				I							
Land	33,351	_	33,351	701	_	_	_	_	_	34,052	_	34,052
Buildings	61,956	(2,575)	59,381	122	_	-	_	(2,904)	_	62,078	(5,479)	56,599
Library books	2,943	(615)	2,328	738	_	_	_	(605)	_	3,681	(1,220)	2,461
Collections	1,818	(1)	1,817	34	_	_	_	-	_	1,852	(1)	1,851
Plant and equipment	21,101	(8,992)	12,109	2,578	(618)	308	_	(1,662)	_	23,061	(10,346)	12,715
Seaview Marina	1,778	(217)	1,561	148	_	_	_	(72)	_	1,926	(289)	1,637
Piers and berths	2,080	(301)	1,779	10	_	_	_	(84)	_	2,090	(385)	1,705
Urban Plus Limited	16,194	(88)	16,106	14	_	-	_	(532)	_	16,208	(620)	15,588
Total operational assets	141,221	(12,789)	128,432	4,345	(618)	308	_	(5,859)	_	144,948	(18,340)	126,608
Infrastructural	Assets											
Waste water system	220,489	(6,791)	213,698	3,100	-	-	-	(6,866)	-	223,589	(13,657)	209,932
Less UHCC share in HVS assets	(38,364)	1,219	(37,145)	(711)	_	_	_	1,273	_	(39,075)	2,492	(36,583)
	182,125	(5,572)	176,553	2,389	-	-	_	(5,593)	_	184,514	(11,165)	173,349
Land	160,217	-	160,217	498	(585)	-	-		_	160,130	-	160,130
Storm water system	130,590	(2,139)	128,451	6,579	_	_	_	(2,249)	-	137,169	(4,388)	132,781
Water supply system	93,153	(2,504)	90,649	2,607	_	_	_	(2,551)	_	95,760	(5,055)	90,705
Roading network	280,590	(7,036)	273,554	8,517	_	-	_	(7,029)	_	289,107	(14,065)	275,042
Seawalls	3,293	(58)	3,235	-	-	-	-	(58)	-	3,293	(116)	3,177
Total infrastructural assets	849,968	(17,309)	832,659	20,590	(585)	-	_	(17,480)	_	869,973	(34,789)	835,184
Restricted Ass	ets	<u> </u>	<u> </u>							I		
Land	85,454	_	85,454	40	(348)	-	-	-	-	85,146	-	85,146
Total Restricted assets	85,454	-	85,454	40	(348)	_	_	_	_	85,146	_	85,146
Joint Venture A	ssets		I									
Share of PPE	152	(41)	111	-	-	_	-	(15)	-	152	(56)	96
Total joint venture assets	152	(41)	111	_	_	-	_	(15)	_	152	(56)	96
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	1,076,795	(30,139)	1,046,656	24,975	(1,551)	308	_	(23,354)	_	1,100,219	(53,185)	1,047,034

2007	Cost/ valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	Carrying amount
OPERATIONAL ASSETS			
Land	33,351	-	33,351
Buildings	61,956	(2,575)	59,381
Library books	2,943	(615)	2,328
Collections	1,818	(1)	1,817
Plant and equipment	21,101	(8,992)	12,109
Seaview Marina	1,778	(217)	1,561
Piers and berths	2,080	(301)	1,779
Urban Plus Limited	16,194	(88)	16,106
Total operational assets	141,221	(12,789)	128,432
INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS			
Waste water system	220,489	(6,791)	213,698
Less UHCC interest	(38,364)	1,219	(37,145)
	182,125	(5,572)	176,553
Land	160,217	_	160,217
Storm water system	130,590	(2,139)	128,451
Water supply system	93,153	(2,504)	90,649
Roading network	280,590	(7,036)	273,554
Seawalls	3,293	(58)	3,235
Total infrastructural assets	849,968	(17,309)	832,659
RESTRICTED ASSETS			
Land	85,454	-	85,454
Total Restricted assets	85,454	-	85,454
JOINT VENTURE ASSETS			
Share of PPE	152	(41)	111
Total joint venture assets	152	(41)	111
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	1,076,795	(30,139)	1,046,656

VALUATION

Operational and restricted land and buildings

At fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuations are as follows: land and buildings, was performed by Kerry Stewart Val Prof Urb MBA. PG Dip Env Auditing, Registered Valuer, ANZIV, SPINZ, of Quotable Value New Zealand, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2006. Wharves valuation was performed by lan Macallan & Co Limited as at 30 June 1990.

Landfills

At fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. Wainuiomata and Silverstream landfills were valued by Quotable Value New Zealand as at 30 June 2006. The valuer was Kerry Stewart Val Prof Urb MBA. PG Dip Env Auditing, Registered Valuer, ANZIV, SPINZ.

Infrastructural assets

At fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. Infrastructure land under roads were valued by Quotable Value New Zealand as at 30 June 2006. The valuer was Kerry Stewart Val Prof Urb MBA. PG Dip Env Auditing, Registered Valuer, ANZIV, SPINZ. Other infrastructure assets were valued by Maunsell Limited as at 30 June 2006, the valuer was Graeme Hughson BE (Civil) DipMgnt CPEng MIPENZ.

Library literary assets

Library literary assets were valued at fair value as determined from market-based evidence by library staff who are specialised in this area as at 30 June 2006.

Assets held by Subsidiaries

Assets held by Seaview Marina and Urban Plus Limited are recorded at deemed cost or actual cost and are not revalued.

15. INTANGI	BLE ASSET	S										
COUNCIL												
	Cost/valuation	Accumulated depreciation and impairment charges	Carrying amount	Current year additions	Current year disposals	Accumulated depreciation on disposals	Current year impairment charges	Current year amortisation	Revaluation surplus	Cost/valuation	Accumulated amortisation and impairment charges	Carrving amount
Intangibles – 2	2008											
Software	3,793	(2,346)	1,447	1,148	-	-	-	(683)	-	4,941	(3,029)	1,912
	3,793	(2,346)	1,447	1,148	-	-	-	(683)	-	4,941	(3,029)	1,912
Intangibles – 2	2007										·	
Software	4,102	(2,681)	1,421	509	(818)	818	-	(483)	-	3,793	(2,346)	1,447
	4,102	(2,681)	1,421	509	(818)	818	-	(483)	-	3,793	(2,346)	1,447

GROUP												
Intangibles – 2008												
Software	3,854	(2,380)	1,474	1,157	-	-	-	(696)	-	5,011	(3,076)	1,935
	3,854	(2,380)	1,474	1,157	-	-	-	(696)	-	5,011	(3,076)	1,935
Intangibles – 2	007											
Software	4,139	(2,709)	1,430	533	(818)	818	-	(489)	-	3,854	(2,380)	1,474
	4,139	(2,709)	1,430	533	(818)	818	-	(489)	-	3,854	(2,380)	1,474

16. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES					
	Coι	ıncil	Group		
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
SEAVIEW MARINA LIMITED					
Balance at beginning of the year	2,495	2,495	-	-	
New Shares issued	-	-	-	-	
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	2,495	2,495	-	-	
HUTT HOLDINGS LIMITED					
Balance at beginning of the year	12,050	12,050	-	-	
New Shares issued	-	-	-	-	
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	12,050	12,050	-	-	
TOTAL INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES	14,545	14,545	-	-	

Hutt Holdings Limited and Seaview Marina Limited are 100% owned subsidiaries.

17. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Capacity, the trading name for Wellington Water Management Limited, was jointly created with Wellington City Council on 9 July 2003 and has a balance date of 30 June. The nature of the business is to jointly manage the water services for Lower Hutt and Wellington cities. The two Councils each own Class A and Class B shares in the company.

The Class A shares represent voting rights and are split evenly between the two Councils. The Class B shares confer the level of contributions and ownership between each council. Hutt City Council holds 112 Class B shares, and Wellington City Council holds 188. The company is considered to be jointly controlled because of the equal share of voting rights conferred through the Class A shares and is therefore an associate of both Hutt City Council and Wellington City Council in accordance with IAS 28: Investments in Associates. Each Council will equity account for their respective ownership interest as determined by the proportionate value of Class A and Class B shares held. Hutt City Council's ownership interest in the company is 37%.

	Shares on issue	Hutt City	Wellington City
Class A shares (voting entitlements)	300	150	150
Class B shares (financial entitlements)	300	112	188

Capacity is an unlisted company and accordingly there are no published price quotations to determine the fair value of the Council's investment in Capacity.

	Cou	ıncil	Group		
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
CAPACITY					
Balance at beginning of the year	224	224	224	224	
New Shares Issued	-	-	-	-	
Share of operating surplus / (deficit)	-	-	-	-	
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	224	224	224	224	

	Total C	apacity	Counci	I Share	Group Share		
	30 June 2008 \$000	30 June 2007 \$000	30 June 2008 \$000	30 June 2007 \$000	30 June 2008 \$000	30 June 2007 \$000	
Revenue	5,423	-	2,205	-	2,205	-	
General Expenditure	1,323	-	538	-	538	-	
Personnel Expenditure	4,165	-	1,694	-	1,694	-	
Depreciation and other	20	-	8	-	8	-	
Total expenditure	5,508	-	2,240	-	2,240	-	
TOTAL (DEFICIT)	(85) –		(35) –		(35)	-	

18. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS					
	Cou	incil	Group		
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
OTHER ASSETS - CURRENT PORTION					
Sinking funds	273	252	273	252	
Total other assets – current portion	273	252	273	252	
OTHER ASSETS - NON-CURRENT PORTION					
NZ Local Government Insurance Company	234	234	234	234	
Community and development loans	390	422	390	422	
Smartlinx 3 Limited	375	375	375	375	
Provision for impairment of community and development loans	(324)	(294)	(324)	(294)	
Total other assets – non-current portion	675	737	675	737	
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	948	989	948	989	

Community and development loans

The fair value of community and development loans is \$66,000 (2007: \$128,000). Fair value has been determined using cash flows discounted at a rate based on the loans recipient's financial risk factors of between 69-100% (2007: 26-100%).

The face value of community and development loans is \$390,000 (2007: \$422,000).

Impairment

There have been impairments provisions made on community and development loans due to the financial risks of the payees.

Unlisted shares

The fair value of unlisted shares of Smartlinx and NZ Local Government Insurance Company have been determined using historical cost.

19. JOINT VENTURE

Council has a 7% participating interest in the Silverstream Gas Joint Venture. The principal activity of the joint venture is converting gas from the Silverstream landfill, owned by the Council, into electricity for the Hutt Valley also reducing the emissions of gas. The joint venture's unaudited results for the year ended 30 June 2008 are included in these Financial Statements under the classifications shown below:

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
SHARE OF ASSETS EMPLOYED				
Share of revenue	119	55	119	55
Share of expenses	(78)	(81)	(78)	(81)
SHARE OF NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	41	(26)	41	(26)
Share of property, plant and equipment	96	111	96	111
Share of accounts receivable	124	72	124	72
Share of accounts payable	(3)	(6)	(3)	(6)
TOTAL SHARE OF ASSETS EMPLOYED	217	177	217	177

There were no capital commitments, contingent assets or contingent liabilities owing at balance date (2007: \$nil)

20. CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES					
	Cou	incil	Group		
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
Trade and other payables	7,131	5,761	7,131	5,840	
Deposits and bonds	416	405	419	405	
Accrued expenses	9,989	9,097	10,067	10,864	
Amounts due to related parties (note 29)	14	144	-	-	
Rates in advance	594	576	594	576	
Amounts due to customers for contract work	1,598	1,556	1,598	-	
	19,742	17,539	19,809	17,685	

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms, therefore the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximate their fair value.

21. BORROWINGS

These are loans raised by Council for its various activities and projects. The details are:

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
CURRENT PORTION				
Bank overdraft	204	2,583	146	2,583
Secured loans - Current	35,900	47,110	39,900	51,410
Total current portion	36,104	49,693	40,046	53,993
NON-CURRENT PORTION				
Secured loans - Non-current	45,231	35,266	45,231	35,266
Total non-current portion	45,231	35,266	45,231	35,266
TOTAL BORROWING	81,335	84,959	85,277	89,259

Term Liability Maturity Profile

	Interes	st cost	Council		ncil Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Years of Maturity						
2007/2008	-	4,015	-	47,110	-	51,410
2008/2009	2,181	-	35,900	13	39,900	13
2009/2010	1,349	833	15,002	15,003	15,002	15,003
2010/2011	3	2	46	51	46	51
2011/2012	887	-	10,072	20,199	10,072	20,199
2011 onwards	1,690	718	20,111	-	20,111	-
TOTAL BORROWINGS	6,110	5,568	81,131	82,376	85,131	86,676

Secured loans

The Council's secured debt of \$81.131million (2007: \$82.376 million) is issued at a range of maturities in accordance with the borrowing policy, at interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 9.12%.

Security

A debenture trust deed has been established and Perpetual Trust Limited appointed as Trustee. All borrowing is secured by a charge over all rating in favour of the Trustee.

Council has a \$25 million (2007: \$25 million) wholesale advance facility with WestpacTrust and a \$25 million (2007: \$25 million) wholesale facility with ANZ Banking Group. As at 30 June 2008 a total of \$35.9 million had been drawn against these facilities. The Facilities are secured under the Debenture Trust Deed.

22. EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS				
	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
CURRENT PORTION				
Accrued Salaries and Wages	93	-	93	-
Time in lieu	20	14	20	14
Annual leave	1,601	1,356	1,646	1,397
Retirement and Long Service Leave	56	-	56	-
Sick Leave	58	42	58	42
Total Current portion	1,828	1,412	1,873	1,453
NON-CURRENT PORTION				
Long Service Leave	-	39	_	39
Retirement gratuities	633	599	645	599
Total Non-current portion	633	638	645	638
TOTAL EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS	2,461	2,050	2,518	2,091

23. PROVISIONS				
	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Provision for landfill aftercare	2,953	2,703	2,953	2,703
Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
	2,953	2,703	2,953	2,703

Movements in provision

	Landfill Aftercare 2008 \$000	Landfill Aftercare 2007 \$000
Balance at beginning of the year	2,703	2,813
Discount unwinding	296	(36)
Amounts charged to provision during the period	(46)	(74)
BALANCE AT END OF THE PERIOD	2,953	2,703

Landfill aftercare costs

The Council gained resource consents to operate the Silverstream and Wainuiomata landfills. The Council has responsibility under the resource consent for the closure of the landfill and to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the landfill after the sites are closed. Closure responsibilities include final cover and application of vegetation, completing facilities for leachate collection, water quality and gas monitoring.

The management of the landfills will influence the timing of recognition of some liabilities. For example, the current Silverstream landfill will operate in two stages. A liability for stage two will only be created when the stage is commissioned and when refuse begins to accumulate in this stage (estimated March 2009).

Council currently operates two landfills. These are Silverstream (Stage 1) and Wainuiomata. These landfills have a remaining capacity of 90,000 (2007: 150,000) cubic metres (8 months) and 230,000 (2007: 280,000) cubic metres (4 years) respectively, based on current refuse inflows. Council is also monitoring gas, leachate, and water for five closed landfills identified as potential risks.

The cash outflows for the landfill post-closure are expected to continue for at least twenty to thirty years, on closed landfills, Silverstream stage 1 and Wainuiomata. The long term nature of the liability means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred. The provision has been estimated taking into account existing technology and is discounted at a rate of 7.5% (2007: 7.07%). The accounting treatment of this provision is described in detail in the Statement of Accounting Policies.

24. EQUITY				
	Cou	ncil	Gro	up
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS				
Balance at beginning of the year	728,298	722,552	729,017	723,353
Interest allocated to reserves	(1,180)	(833)	(1,180)	(833)
Other transfers to reserves	(4,042)	(713)	(4,042)	(713)
Transfers from asset revalution reserve on disposal of property, plant and equipment	_	-	262	-
Transfers from reserves	1,594	884	1,594	884
Net surplus/(deficit) after tax	5,736	6,408	5,598	6,326
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	730,406	728,298	731,249	729,017
COUNCIL CREATED RESERVES				
Balance at beginning of the year	12,934	12,275	12,934	12,275
Transfers to accumulated funds	(1,252)	(884)	(1,252)	(884)
Transfers from accumulated funds	4,041	712	4,041	712
Interest earned	1,177	831	1,177	831
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	16,900	12,934	16,900	12,934
RESTRICTED RESERVES*				
Balance at beginning of the year	57	54	57	54
Transfers to accumulated funds	(4)	-	(4)	-
Transfers from accumulated funds	1	1	1	1
Interest earned	3	2	3	2
	57	57	57	57
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVES				
Balance at beginning of the year	225,142	225,142	225,142	225,142
Changes in asset value	(338)	-	(338)	-
Valuation gains/(losses) taken to equity	-	-	-	-
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	224,804	225,142	224,804	225,142

24. EQUITY					
	Cou	ıncil	Gro	oup	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
Asset revaluation reserves consist of:					
Operational Assets					
Library books	706	706	706	706	
Buildings	6,252	6,252	6,252	6,252	
Land	13,283	13,283	13,283	13,283	
Infrastructure Assets					
Land	59,736	60,074	59,736	60,074	
Waste water	45,134	45,134	45,134	45,134	
Stormwater	39,859	39,859	39,859	39,859	
Water	19,489	19,489	19,489	19,489	
Road	9,040	9,040	9,040	9,040	
Restricted Assets					
Land	31,305	31,305	31,305	31,305	
Total	224,804	225,142	224,804	225,142	
TOTAL EQUITY					
Balance at beginning of the year	966,431	960,023	967,150	960,824	
Movements during the year	5,736	6,408	5,860	6,326	
BALANCE AT END OF THE YEAR	972,167	966,431	973,010	967,150	

* Restricted reserves relate to bequests and trust money for a specific purpose.

25. OTHER LIABILITIES					
	Cou	ıncil	Gro	Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
OTHER LIABILITIES – CURRENT PORTION					
Accrued interest expenses	356	415	356	415	
Third party funds	169	155	169	155	
Miscellaneous current liabilities	615	1,723	615	714	
Income earned in advance	1,747	-	2,231	-	
Development contributions	152	-	152	-	
Total other liabilities – current portion	3,039	2,293	3,523	1,284	
OTHER LIABILITIES - NON-CURRENT PORTION					
Total other liabilities – non-current portion	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	3,039	2,293	3,523	1,284	

26. RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS AFTER TAX WITH CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
	Cou	ıncil	Group		
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
SURPLUS AFTER TAX	5,736	6,408	5,598	6,326	
Add/(less) non-cash items:					
Depreciation and amortisation	23,349	22,587	24,049	22,835	
Interest income accrued to investments and special funds	-	17	-	17	
Bad debt expense and other non-cash items	(1,086)	(1,233)	(534)	(1,233)	
Add/(less) movements in working capital:					
Increase in accounts receivable and other assets	(1,759)	810	(3,673)	851	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	2,161	(100)	526	(37)	
Increase/(decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	839	(2,129)	2,332	(2,065)	
Add/(less) items classified as investing activities:					
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment and other movements	(314)	(105)	(314)	(347)	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	28,926	26,255	27,984	26,347	

	Cou	Council Group					
		-	-				
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000			
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Fair value through profit and loss – Held for trading							
Derivative financial instrument assets	1,619	2,714	1,619	2,714			
	1,619	2,714	1,619	2,714			
Loans and receivables							
Cash and cash equivalents	7	7,442	280	7,502			
Debtors and other receivables	9,171	7,309	9,684	6,493			
Other financial assets:							
- community and development loans	390	422	390	422			
Total loans and receivables	9,568	15,173	10,354	14,417			
Held to maturity							
Other financial assets:							
– Sinking Funds	273	252	273	252			
- NZ Local Government Insurance Company	234	234	234	234			
Total held to maturity	507	486	507	486			
Fair value through equity							
Other financial assets:							
- unlisted shares	375	375	375	375			
Total fair value through equity	375	375	375	375			
Total financial assets	12,069	18,748	12,855	17,992			
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Fair value through profit and loss – Held for trading							
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	767	1,510	767	1,510			
	767	1,510	767	1,510			

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISKS							
	Cou	ıncil	Group				
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost							
Creditors and other payables	19,742	17,539	19,809	17,685			
Borrowings:							
– bank overdraft	204	2,583	146	2,583			
- secured loans	81,131	82,376	85,131	86,676			
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	101,077 102,498 105,086		105,086	106,944			
Total financial liabilities	101,844	104,008	105,853	108,454			

The Council has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments. The Council is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposures from its treasury activities. The Council has established Council approved Liability Management and Investment policies. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

MARKET RISK

Price risk

Price risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Council is exposed to equity securities price risk on its investments, which are classified as financial assets held at fair value through equity. This price risk arises due to market movements in listed securities. The price risk is managed by diversification of the Council's investment portfolio in accordance with the limits set out in the Council's Investment Policy.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. As at 30 June 2008 the Council does not have any foreign currency risk.

Fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Borrowings and investments issued at fixed rates of interest expose the Council to fair value interest rate risk. The Council's Liability Management policy is to maintain approximately between 55% and 95% of its borrowings in fixed rate instruments. Fixed to floating interest rate swaps are entered into to hedge the fair value interest rate risk arising where the Council has borrowed at fixed rates in excess of the policy target range.

Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Borrowing and investments issued at variable interest rates expose the Council to cash flow interest rate risk.

Generally, the Council raises long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates using interest rate swaps in order to manage the cash flow interest rate risk. Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings at floating rates into fixed rates that are generally lower than those available if the Council borrowed at fixed rates directly. Under the interest rate swaps, the Council agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Council, causing the Council to incur a loss. Due to the timing of its cash flows and outflows, the Council at times invests surplus cash into bank and term deposits which gives rise to credit risk.

The Council investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution or organisation. The Group only invest funds with entities that have a Standard and Poor's credit rating of at least A- for short term and A- for long-term investments.

The Council has no collateral or other credit enhancements for financial instruments that give rise to credit risk.

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Group to credit risk principally consist of cash and/or cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, sinking funds, other assets, financial guarantees and interest rate swaps and options.

The maximum exposure to credit risk:

	Co	uncil	Group		
Notes	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
Cash, cash equivalents and term deposits	7	7,442	280	7,502	
Debtors and other receivables 1	9,171	7,309	9,684	6,493	
Other assets	882	861	882	861	
Community and development loans	66	128	66	128	
Financial guarantees	495	439	495	439	
Derivative financial instrument assets (interest rate swaps and options	1,619	2,714	1,619	2,714	
Total credit risk	12,240	18,893	13,026	18,137	

The maximum exposures shown above are net of any recognised provisions for losses on these financial instruments. Council and the Group hold security for certain amounts included in trade and other receivables and other assets.

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to Standard and Poor's credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	Cou	ıncil	Group		
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	
COUNTERPARTIES WITH CREDIT RATINGS					
Cash at bank and term deposits					
AA	7	7,442	280	7,502	
Total cash at bank and term deposits	7	7,442	280	7,502	
Derivative financial instrument assets					
AA	1,619	2,714	1,619	2,714	
Total derivative financial instrument assets	1,619	2,714	1,619	2,714	
COUNTERPARTIES WITHOUT CREDIT RATINGS					
Community and related party loans					
Existing counterparty with no defaults in the past	12	13	12	13	
Existing counterparty with defaults in the past	54	115	54	115	
Total community, development and related party loans	66	128	66	128	

Debtors and other receivables mainly arise from the Council's statutory functions, therefore there are no procedures in place to monitor or report the credit quality of debtors and other receivables with reference to internal or external credit ratings. The Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to debtors and other receivables, as it has a large number of credit customers, mainly ratepayers, and the Council has powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover outstanding debts from ratepayers.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Council aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

The Council manages its borrowings in accordance with its funding and financial policies. These policies have been adopted as part of the Council's Long Term Council Community Plan. The Council has a policy to maintain the overdraft facility to below \$250,000 at any one time, and has undrawn credit facilities totalling \$14,100,000 (2007: \$50,000,000).

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Council's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date. Future interest payments on floating rate debt is based in the floating rate on the instrument at balance date. The amounts disclosed are contractual undiscounted cash flows. Financial guarantees are included in the time band containing the earliest date they can be called upon.

	Carrying amount \$000	Contractual cash flows \$000	Less than 1 year \$000	Between 1–3 years \$000	Between 3–5 years \$000	Greater than 5 years \$000
COUNCIL 2008						
Creditors and other payables	7,131	7,131	7,131	-	-	-
Net settled derivative liabilities	-	_	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	204	204	204	-	-	-
Secured loans	81,131	98,627	39,374	20,658	13,512	25,083
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	495	495	495	-	-	-
Total	88,961	106,457	47,204	20,658	13,512	25,083
GROUP 2008						
Creditors and other payables	7,131	7,131	7,131	-	-	-
Net settled derivative liabilities	-	_	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	204	204	204	-	-	-
Secured loans	85,131	102,657	43,404	20,658	13,512	25,083
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	495	495	495	-	-	-
Total	92,961	110,487	51,234	20,658	13,512	25,083
COUNCIL 2007						
Creditors and other payables	5,761	5,761	5,761	-	-	-
Net settled derivative liabilities	-	_	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	2,583	2,583	2,583	-	-	-
Secured loans	82,376	94,292	49,972	29,832	2,416	12,072
Finance leases	-	_	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	439	439	439	-	-	-
Total	91,159	103,075	58,755	29,832	2,416	12,072
GROUP 2007						
Creditors and other payables	5,840	5,840	5,840	-	-	-
Net settled derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	2,583	2,583	2,583	-	-	-
Secured loans	86,676	94,292	49,972	29,832	2,416	12,072
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantees	439	439	439	-	-	-
Total	95,538	103,154	58,834	29,832	2,416	12,072

Contractual maturity analysis of financial assets

The table below analyses the Council's financial assets into the relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contractual maturity date.

	Carrying amount \$000	Contractual cash flows \$000	Less than 1 year \$000	Between 1–3 years \$000	Between 3–5 years \$000	Greater than 5 years \$000
COUNCIL 2008						
Cash and cash equivalents	7	7	7	-	-	-
Debtors and other receivables	9,171	9,171	9,171	-	-	-
Net settled derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets:						
– community and development loans	66	66	66	-	-	
Total	9,244	9,244	9,244	-	-	-
GROUP 2008						
Cash and cash equivalents	7	7	7	-	-	-
Debtors and other receivables	9,684	9,684	9,684	_	-	_
Net settled derivative assets	_	_	_	_	-	_
Other financial assets:						
- community and development loans	66	66	66	_	-	_
Total	9,757	9,757	9,757	-	-	-
COUNCIL 2007						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,442	7,442	7,442	_	-	-
Debtors and other receivables	7,309	7,309	7,309	_	-	_
Net settled derivative assets	_	_	_	_	-	_
Other financial assets:						
- community and development loans	128	128	64	64	-	-
Total	14,879	14,879	14,815	64	-	-
GROUP 2007						
Cash and cash equivalents	7,502	7,502	7,502	-	-	-
Debtors and other receivables	6,493	6,493	6,493	-	-	-
Net settled derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets:						
- community and development loans	128	128	64	64	-	-
Total	14,123	14,123	14,059	64	_	_

Sensitivity analysis

The tables below illustrate the potential profit and loss and equity (excluding retained earnings) impact for reasonably possible market movements, with all other variables held constant, based on the Council's financial instrument exposure at balance date.

COUNCIL

	2008 \$000				2007 \$000			
	-100)bps	+100bps		-100bps		+100bps	
INTEREST RATE RISK	Profit	Other Equity	Profit	Other Equity	Profit	Other Equity	Profit	Other Equity
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives held for trading	(1,026)	-	1,026	-	(1,272)	-	1,272	-
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowing:								
– Short term loans	27	-	(27)	-	70	-	(70)	-
– term loans	1,235	-	(1,235)	-	423	-	(423)	-
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk	236	-	(236)	-	(779)	-	779	-

Explanation of sensitivity analysis

Derivative net financial assets and held for trading include interest rate swaps with a fair value totalling \$852,158 (2007: \$1,203,821). A movement in interest rates of plus or minus 1% has an effect of \$1,026,000 (2007: \$1,270,000) on the unrealised value of the derivatives and on realised receipts on the derivatives during the period of \$370,000 (2007: \$590,000).

No equity instruments are held.

Short Term Loans

Council has short term floating rate debt with a principal amount totalling \$35,900,000 (2007: \$48,000,000). A movement in interest rates of plus or minus 1% has an effect on interest expense of \$359,000 (2007: \$480,000).

Term Loans

Council has term floating rate debt with a principal amount totalling \$20,000,000 (2007: \$10,000,000). A movement in interest rates of plus or minus 1% has an effect on interest expense of \$200,000 (2007: \$100,000). A movement in market interest rates on fixed rate debt does not have any impact because secured loans are accounted for at amortised value using the effective interest method.

GROUP

	2008 \$000				2007 \$000			
	-10	Obps	+100bps		-100bps		+100bps	
INTEREST RATE RISK	Profit	Other Equity	Profit	Other Equity	Profit	Other Equity	Profit	Other Equity
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives held for trading	(1,026)	-	1,026	-	(1,272)	-	1,272	-
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowing:								
– Short term loans	30	-	(30)	-	74	-	(74)	-
– term loans	1,235	-	(1,235)	-	423	-	(423)	-
Total sensitivity to interest rate risk	239	-	(239)	-	(775)	-	775	-

28. REMUNERATION						
	Salary	Motor Vehicle	Total Remunera- tion	Salary	Motor Vehicle	Total Remunera- tion
	30 June 2008 \$	30 June 2008 \$	30 June 2008 \$	30 June 2007 \$	30 June 2007 \$	30 June 2007 \$
Chief Executive	248,896	10,488	259,384	18,847	1,012	19,859
Chief Executive (to 13 March 2007)	-	-	-	259,774	13,363	273,137

Remuneration of Elected Representatives

	Council Remunera- tion 30 June 2008	Director Fees 30 June 2008	Group Total Remunera- tion 30 June 2008	Council Remunera- tion 30 June 2007	Director Fees 30 June 2007	Group Total Remunera- tion 30 June 2007
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mayor and Councillors						
DK Ogden (Mayor)	99,227	-	99,227	96,999	-	96,999
RW Styles (Deputy Mayor)	54,658	7,423	62,081	55,676	10,000	65,676
JMK Baird	46,866	12,448	59,314	48,998	1,688	50,686
VR Jamieson	54,244	-	54,244	54,638	-	54,638
MJ Cousins	48,880	-	48,880	49,588	-	49,588
A Finlayson	46,217	-	46,217	51,518	-	51,518
WR Wallace	45,839	-	45,839	42,696	10,000	52,696
D Hislop	45,171	-	45,171	42,876	-	42,876
R Day	27,899	-	27,899	-	-	-
MJ Shierlaw**	27,899	-	27,899	-	-	-
D Bassett	27,899	-	27,899	-	-	-
BG Branch	27,899	-	27,899	-	-	-
G McDonald	27,899	-	27,899	-	-	-
C Milne*	12,715	5,025	17,740	45,642	1,688	47,330
GD Barratt*	15,084	-	15,084	49,746	-	49,746
TE Pollard*	13,117	-	13,117	46,963	-	46,963
J Englebretsen*	10,969	-	10,969	48,996	-	48,996
TOTAL	632,482	24,896	657,378	634,336	23,376	657,712

* To October 2007

** Max Shierlaw also received remuneration of \$1,789 as a Ward Committee member to October 2007

Severance Payments

Severance payments include any consideration (monetary or non-monetary) provided to any employee in respect of the employee's agreement to the termination of their employment with Council.

	2008	2007
Severance payments	28,681	57,102
Number of employees	4	4

The value of each severance payment was 4,461, 5,134, 5,753 and 13,333.

	Council Group		oup	
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COSTS	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Salary and other short term benefits	1,838	1,830	1,984	1,937
Post-employment benefits	-	-	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-	-	-
	1,838	1,830	1,984	1,937

The table above includes the remuneration of the Chief Executive, members of the executive management team, the Mayor and Councillors.

29. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

The Council had the following material transactions:

The Council is the ultimate parent of the group and controls two entities, being Urban Plus Limited and Seaview Marina Limited and has significant influence over Wellington Water Management Limited as an associate.

Related party transactions with subsidiaries, associates or joint venture:

WITH SEAVIEW MARINA LIMITED

At year end Council owed \$125,458 to Seaview Marina Limited (2007: Seaview Marina Ltd owed \$99,366 to the Council). Interest has been paid on the outstanding monthly balance through the year at market rates.

For the year ended 30 June 2008, the Council charged Seaview Marina Limited accountancy fees \$3,995 (2007: \$4,000) and legal fees \$4,000 (2007: \$4,000).

WITH URBAN PLUS LIMITED (Formerly Hutt Holdings Limited)

At year end Urban Plus Limited owed \$111,574 to the Council (2007: Council owed \$243,058 to Urban Plus Limited). Interest has been charged on the outstanding monthly balance through the year at market rates.

For the year ended 30 June 2008, the Council charged Urban Plus Limited accountancy fees \$10,000 (2007: \$1,850).

WITH WELLINGTON WATER MANAGEMENT LIMITED

For the year ended 30 June 2008, Wellington Water Management Limited paid \$6,529 (2007: \$8,891) to the Council, for services provided.

For the year ended 30 June 2008, the Council paid \$1,393,365 (2007: \$1,311,026) to Wellington Water Management Limited, for professional service fees.

As at 30 June 2008 the Council owed Wellington Water Management Limited \$162,800 (2007: \$125,860).

As at 30 June 2008 Wellington Water Management Limited owed Council \$nil (2007: \$833).

WITH COUNCILLORS, COMMUNITY BOARD AND WARD/COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

During the year Councillors and key management personnel, as part of a normal customer relationship, engaged in minor transactions with Council (such as payment of rates, purchase of rubbish bags, etc.) Except for these transactions listed below, and items of trivial nature, no other Councillors or key management personnel entered into any related party transactions with the Group.

The Mayor, David Ogden, was elected in 2007 to the Hutt Valley DHB. The Council has made \$nil (2007: \$6,014) payments during the year. The Council received \$87,874 (2007: \$nil) for the Hutt Valley DHB share of election costs and venue hire.

Deborah Hislop is a Partner and Director of Kevin Hislop Architects Limited. The Council made payments for the design of the Days Bay bus shelter of \$3,270 during the year (2007: \$10,680).

Margaret Cousins sits on the Hutt Council of Social Services and Normandale residents association boards. Payments of \$6,000 (2007: \$6,938), annual funding grant for social development and \$1,118 (2007: \$1,615), contribution for activities and repairs, respectively were made during the year.

Council has invested, by way of share purchase, \$374,980 in Smartlinx 3 Limited, a company 30% owned by Hutt Mana Charitable Trust. The Mayor, David Ogden, is the Deputy Chairperson of Hutt Mana Trust and has been appointed to Smartlinx to represent them. During the year Smartlinx paid \$24,745 (2007: \$nil) to the Council for the use of storage and the Council paid \$76,945.30 to Smartlinx for the provision of broadband, security and WIFI services. Hutt Mana Trust paid \$31,299 (2007: \$4,239) to the Council for their share of election costs.

Christopher Milne and Roger Styles were previously members of the Hutt Mana Charitable Trust. During the year the Council made payments of \$20,000 to the Trust as a contribution to the Warm Homes project and received \$31,299 (2007: \$4,239) for the Trust's share of election costs.

There were no outstanding amounts due to or owing from the above related parties.

30. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND OPERATING LEASES

CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Commitments for capital expenditure contracted, but not provided for:

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Property, plant and equipment	4,075	4,998	4,075	4,998
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Investment property	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL COMMITMENTS	4,075	4,998	4,075	4,998

There are no capital commitments in relate to the Council's interest in the Silverstream Gas joint venture.

OPERATING LEASES AS LESSEE

The Council leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of its business. The majority of these leases have a noncancellable term of 36 months. The future aggregate minimum leases payments payable under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Not later than one year	1,916	1,802	1,920	1,832
Later than one year and not later than five years	712	1,809	717	1,839
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASES	2,628	3,611	2,637	3,671

The total minimum future sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at balance date is \$nil (2007: \$nil).

Leases can be renewed at the Council's option, with rents set by reference to current market rates for items of equivalent age and condition. The Council does not have the option to purchase the asset at the end of the lease term.

There are no restrictions placed on the Council by any of the leasing arrangements.

OPERATING LEASES AS LEASOR

The Council leases property under operating leases. The majority of these leases have a non-cancellable term of 36 months, with the exception of housing leases that have a non-cancellable term of 22 working days. The future aggregate minimum leases payments payable under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	Council		Group	
	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Not later than one year	-	-	-	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASES	-	-	-	-

No contingent rents have been recognised in the statement of financial performance during the period.

31. CONTINGENCIES				
	Council Grou		oup	
Contingent Liabilities	2008 \$000	2007 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Financial guarantees	495	439	495	439
Waste water	4,997	5,020	4,997	5,020
Other legal proceedings	150	150	150	150
	5,642	5,609	5,642	5,609

Guarantees

The value of financial guarantees disclosed as contingent liabilities reflects the Council's assessment of the undiscounted portion of financial guarantees that are not recognised in the statement of financial position. The Council has recognised \$nil (2007: \$nil) financial guarantees in the statement of financial position.

Waste water

Council has entered into a cancellable contract for the operation of the wastewater treatment plant and associated facilities. The remaining term of the contract is 12 years and payments are calculated based on volume. The contingent liability is calculated based on the minimum payments due under the contract in the event of cancellation.

Lawsuit

A claim has been lodged against Council as second defendant for orders under the Property Law Act and for breach of contract. The outcome of litigation is difficult to forecast, however, settlement discussions have commenced between the parties. Council will have some liability, the question is the extent of the liability.

Weather tightness

One claim was lodged in 2005 with the Weathertightness Homes Resolution Service (WHRS) as at 30 June 2008 relating to weather tightness issues of a home in the Lower Hutt area and names Council as well as other parties. It is not yet certain whether this claim is valid and whom will be liable for defects, therefore, the Council is unable to assess the exposure to this claim lodged with WHRS. The costs of any successful claim against the Council are expected to be substantially covered by Council's insurance policies.

Joint venture contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities associated with the Silverstream Gas Joint Venture (2007: \$nil).

Associate's contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities associated with the Capacity associate (2007: \$nil).

Contingent assets

The Council operates a system whereby community services and sports clubs are able to construct facilities (e.g. club rooms) on reserve land. The community services and clubs control the use of these facilities and the Council will only gain control of the asset if the community service/club vacates the facility, no other organisation is willing to purchase the facility and it is not removed (per the lease agreement). Until these events occur these assets are not recognised as assets in the Statement of Financial Position.

32. MAJOR BUDGET VARIATIONS

Explanations for major variations from Council's budgeted figures in the 2007/2008 Community Plan are as follows:

• The surplus after tax for the year ending 30 June 2008 was \$3.54 million greater than budget. This is largely attributable to favourable revenues.

Positive revenue variances include:

- Rates revenue exceeding budget by \$0.443 million. This was largely due to amendments to some individual property values.
- User charges exceeding budget by \$1.441 million. This was largely attributable to additional revenues from the Landfill and Consents.
- Other revenue exceeding budget by \$2.79 million. Approximately \$1.836 million of this relates to vested assets being recognised that had not been anticipated. Also subsidies and grants for capital works significantly exceeded budget. A one off grant from the Dowse Foundation also contributed to the positive variance.

The favourable revenue variances have offset additional expenditure of \$1.272 million in excess of budget. The additional expenditure is largely attributable to the following:

- Employee costs exceeded budget by \$0.227 million. This is attributable to both additional positions being created as well as market remuneration movements being higher than expected. Additional staff were employed in Consents and these costs were off-set by additional revenues.
- Financing costs exceeded budget by \$0.586 million which was largely attributable to higher than expected interest rates.
- Financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2008 are generally consistent with budget. In some cases variances to budget are attributable only to a reclassification of non-current and current assets and liabilities. The variance reported against property, plant and equipment is attributable to a significant amount being identified separately as 'Assets under construction'.

33. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Council's capital is its equity (or ratepayers funds), which comprise retained earnings and reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings prudently and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community. Ratepayers funds are largely managed as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings.

The objective of managing these items is to achieve intergenerational equity, which is a principle promoted in the Act and applied by the Council.

Intergenerational equity requires today's ratepayers to meet the costs of utilising the Council's assets and not expecting them to meet the full cost of long term assets that will benefit ratepayers in future generations. Additionally the Council has in place asset management plans for major classes of assets detailing renewal and maintenance programmes to ensure ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The Act requires the Council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) to meet the expenditure needs identified in those plans. The Act also sets out the factors that the Council is required to consider when determining the most appropriate sources of funding for each of its activities. The sources and levels of funding are set out in the funding and financial policies in the Council's LTCCP.

Hutt City Council has the following Council created reserves:

- reserves for different areas of benefit
- self insurance reserves
- trust and bequest reserves.

Reserves for different areas of benefit are used where there is a discrete set of rate or levy payers as distinct from the general rate. Any surplus or deficit relating to these separate areas of benefit is applied to the specific reserves.

Self insurance reserves are built up annually from general rates and are made available for specific unforeseen events. The release of these funds generally can only be approved by Council.

Trust and bequest reserves are set up where Council has been donated funds that are restricted for particular purposes. Interest is added to Trust and bequest reserves where applicable and deductions are made where funds have been used for the purpose they were donated.

34. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no significant events after balance date.



FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF MAJOR CAPITAL AND OPERATING PROJECTS

For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000
Projects with a budget or expenditure of \$100,000 or over.		
LIBRARIES		
Capital Projects		
Library Stock Replacement	\$738	\$708
Replace Self Issue machines	\$112	\$90
MUSEUMS		
Capital Projects		
Dowse Museum Upgrade	\$285	\$135
AQUATICS AND RECREATION		
Operating Projects		
Events Funding	\$411	\$273
Capital Projects		
Huia Pool Replace Filters	\$280	\$280
Naenae Pool Health And Fitness Suite	\$300	\$300
Other Projects	\$216	\$210
Sportshouse Server & Photocopiers	\$156	\$0
PARKS AND RESERVES		
Operating Projects		
Problem Tree Removal (\$180,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$11	\$191
Korohiwa Investigations	\$20	\$100
Capital Projects		
Avalon Park Redevelopment (Funded From Reserve Fund)	\$178	\$150
New Cemetery Development, Akatarawa Road	\$0	\$100
Hutt Park Development (\$1,000,000 Funded From Reserve Fund)	\$1,790	\$1,805
Korohiwa Redevelopment Heritage Subsidy (\$500,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$0	\$500
Land Purchase Eastbourne Slip	\$703	\$0
Naenae Park Pavilion	\$240	\$240
Petone Entrance Upgrade (Funded From Reserves Fund)	\$127	\$100
Petone Hockey Training Facility	\$2	\$100
Playground Equipment Replacement	\$119	\$110
Building Maintenance (Sportsgrounds)	\$137	\$150
Summit Road Soil Shed (\$120,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$0	\$120
Street Tree Infrastructural Repairs	\$95	\$105
Wainuiomata Garden Of Remembrance Extension	\$124	\$95
Wainuiomata Mountain Bike Facility (Funded From Reserve Fund) (\$60,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$63	\$125
Walter Nash Stadium Mortgage (\$30,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$147	\$180

For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000
COMMUNITY SUPPORT		
Operating Projects		
Community Development Fund	\$176	\$176
Community Houses Funding	\$200	\$208
Marae Funding	\$110	\$120
Youth Centre	\$126	\$117
Safety Initiatives	\$230	\$228
PROPERTY		
Operating Projects		
Administration Building Strengthening Investigations	\$200	\$200
Capital Projects		
Days Bay Beach Public Toilets Improvements (\$200,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$0	\$234
Community Halls Maintenance (\$30,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$209	\$213
Halls Upgrade	\$187	\$200
Toilets Upgrade (\$346,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$34	\$400
ROADING AND TRAFFIC		
Operating Projects		
Cross Valley Link Study (\$100,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$0	\$100
Capital Projects		
Area Wide Pavement Treatment (Subsidy:48%)	\$539	\$330
Footpath Resurfacing & Replacement	\$205	\$200
Hutt Rd/Railway Ave/Parliament St Intersection Improvements (Subsidy:58%)	\$268	\$250
Hill Road Preventative Maintenance (Subsidy:48%)	\$126	\$125
Pavement Surfacing (Subsidy:48%)	\$4,410	\$4,700
Additional Parking Capital Expenditure	\$214	\$225
Road Smoothing (Subsidy:58%)	\$319	\$319
State Highway 2 Upgrade	\$255	\$50
Substandard Road Upgrading (Subsidy:17%)	\$645	\$363
Traffic Safety Improvements (Subsidy:9%)	\$747	\$500
Traffic Signal Replacement (Subsidy:48%)	\$47	\$200
WATER SUPPLY		
Capital Projects		
Ferry Rd – Main/Services	\$207	\$195
Hutt Rd/Western Hutt Rd Link Main SH2	\$180	\$180
Jackson St Main/Rider/Services (Te Puni to Victoria)	\$893	\$550
Minor Works Network	\$28	\$100
Reservoir Seismic Upgrade (General) (\$200,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$351	\$550
SH2 Hutt Rd Main/Services	\$650	\$400

For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plar 30 June 2008 \$000
WASTEWATER		
Capital Projects		
Local Sewer Renewal Elizabeth Street (Central Hutt)	\$93	\$150
Local Sewer Renewal London Road - Singers Road (Korokoro)	\$107	\$14
Local Sewer Renewal Leighton Avenue Catchment	\$815	\$850
Local Sewer Renewal SH2	\$100	\$10
Local Minor Works Pipes And Pumping Stations	\$101	\$17
Local Sewer Renewal Muritai Road (Eastbourne)	\$78	\$12
Local Pressure Testing Of Sewers	\$239	\$30
Trunk Type A Asset Development (Subsidy:30%) (\$150,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$876	\$1,03
Trunk DBO Asset Replacement Fund (Subsidy:26%)	\$652	\$70
Trunk Type B Network Development (Subsidy:31%)	\$1,697	\$1,69
Te Marua Pumping Station Rising Main Renewal (Subsidy:51%)	\$1	\$23
Trunk DBO Seaview Land Improvements	\$452	\$
Trunk DBO Pipeline Cyclic Replacement (Subsidy:31%) (\$500,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$130	\$65
Local Sewer Renewal Tuatoru Street (Eastbourne)	\$3	\$16
STORMWATER		
Capital Projects		
Black Creek Stage 3	\$692	\$39
Cheviot Road (Lowry Bay) (\$150,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$303	\$39
Elizabeth Street (Moera)	\$142	\$26
Grounsell Crescent	\$79	\$10
Gracefield Pumping Station	\$1,036	\$78
Gracefield Stormwater Renewal	\$178	\$17
Hutt River Floodplain	\$86	\$15
Hautana Street (Central Hutt)	\$258	\$31
Leighton Ave	\$275	\$20
Minor Asset Renewals	\$221	\$9
Melling Road (Central Hutt)	\$51	\$10
Moana Road (Days Bay)	\$271	\$26
Jackson Street (Mains Renewal)	\$317	\$36
Manuka Street (Stokes Valley)	\$397	\$39
Manuka Street/Zeala Grove	\$185	\$26
Woodvale Grove	\$156	\$19
Walter Road (Eastbourne) (\$150,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$19	\$26
SOLID WASTE		
Capital Projects		
Silverstream Landfill Stage One	\$0	\$10
Silverstream Landfill Stage Two	\$2,700	\$2,03
Wainuiomata Landfill	\$1	\$22

For the year ended 30 June 2008	Actual 30 June 2008 \$000	Plan 30 June 2008 \$000
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT		
Operating Projects		
District Plan Projects (\$235,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$89	\$335
LOCAL URBAN DESIGN		
Operating Projects		
Anti Graffiti Rapid Response	\$154	\$155
Capital Projects		
CBD Development	\$770	\$500
CBD Masterplan Implementation (\$370,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$10	\$700
Suburban Shopping Centres Improvements (\$190,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$8	\$200
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Operating Projects		
CBD + (Business Hutt Valley)	\$270	\$270
Economic Development Strategy	\$114	\$150
Capital Projects		
Traffic Web Camera & Jackson St WiFi Project	\$96	\$160
MANAGING SERVICES		
Capital Projects		
Corporate Application/Hardware Replacement (\$300,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$438	\$771
Core Business Applications Enhancements (\$65,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$49	\$105
Digitisation Of Council Core Information (\$150,000 carried over to 2008/09)	\$949	\$1,096
Desktop Operating System Upgrade	\$0	\$150
LIS Aerial Photos Renewal	\$287	\$280
PC Replacement Programme	\$283	\$250
Server Replacement & IT Disaster Recovery	\$186	\$140



COUNCIL-CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS AND COUNCIL-CONTROLLED TRADING ORGANISATIONS¹

Seaview Marina Limited

Extent to which Council's policies and objectives in regard to ownership and control of the organisation have been implemented

This company owns and operates Seaview Marina, and is a Council-Controlled Organisation.

Nature and scope of its activities

Council expects this company to own and operate the Seaview Marina as a facility for the enjoyment of the Hutt City community without compromising its commercial objectives and environmental responsibilities.

The results shown against the key performance targets below indicate that the business has been managed successfully. Public access to the Marina has been maintained throughout the year.

KEY PERFORMANCE TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT
Achieve a rate of return on shareholders funds of 7.5% before taxation	Achieved Projected profit figures indicate a rate of return on shareholders funds of 8.5%
Achieve the following capital development programme targets for the marina complex before 30 June 2008:	
Complete the development of the Marina Service Centre	At Resource Consent Stage Hutt City Council (as shareholder) approved this project on 18 March 2008. Resource Consent has been notified. Assuming consent is obtained, it is envisaged that this project will start by the end of 2008 and completion will be at the end of 2009
 Investigate the sale of all or some of the berths (whether existing or new) 	Postponed Pending the outcome of the investigations into the development of the Marine Service Centre
Investigate the construction of a new pier on the existing walkway	Completed
Re-instigate discussions with CentrePort Wellington concerning marina facilities	Postponed
Comply with financial, building, technical and regulatory standards	Achieved
Ensure property and asset maintenance is carried out in accordance with asset management plans and to best applicable trade standards and practice	Achieved
Undertake a revaluation of its assets in the 2007/08 financial year	Not Required Due to the transition to NZIFRS (elected not to revalue marina assets)

1. For more information on these companies, see their statements of intent, which are available after 1 July each year.

Urban Plus Limited (Formerly named Hutt Holdings Limited)

Extent to which Council's policies and objectives in regard to ownership and control of the organisation have been implemented

This company was re-established in 2007 as a Council-Controlled Trading Organisation.

Nature and scope of its activities

Until May 2007, the company was essentially non-trading. In December 2006 Council resolved to transfer its social housing assets and property management functions to the company and to re-establish the company for this purpose. The transfer of the assets was completed in May 2007.

KEY PERFORMANCE TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT
Property Management	
Net capital and operational expenditure within budget	Achieved
Resident satisfaction with public halls greater than or equal to	Achieved 95%
peer average, subject to Council funding	Peer average 91%
Resident satisfaction with public toilets greater than or equal to	Not Achieved
peer average within 5 years, subject to Council funding	But a significant improvement over last year
	Peer average 77%, HCC 69% – a 12% improvement on 2006/07
Tenant satisfaction with Council-owned community buildings greater than or equal to 90%	Achieved 100%
Council satisfaction with building management 90%	Not Achieved - 86%
	This is the first ever time this requirement has been applied and
	the 86% indicates a sound base to start from. An improvement
	plan is being designed to deliver better results next year
Develop a contract for the provision of property management	Achieved
services with the Council by 31 December 2007	Contract agreed August 2007
Rental Housing	
Net capital and operational expenditure within budget	Achieved cash surplus
A return on investment in line with market norms for the nature	Achieved in line with social housing providers, returning
and condition of the property portfolio	cash to cover costs
	Overall cash surplus of \$120,000
Tenant satisfaction with the provision of the company's rental housing greater than or equal to 90%	Achieved 93% from survey conducted February 2008
Percentage of total housing units occupied by the elderly/socially disadvantaged greater than or equal to 85%	Achieved 89%
Develop a contract for the provision of services for tenant	Achieved
liaison and social needs monitoring with the Council by	Contract agreed August 2007.
31 December 2007	
Retain at least 180 housing units with the objective of growing this number to a minimum of 210 by 2010	Achieved 186
Land Development and Sale	
Develop a long term financial forecast of projected gross sales	Partially Achieved
and net margin for Council approval and inclusion in 2008/09 Community Plan	Budget 2008-2011

Wellington Water Management Limited (WWML) Trading as Capacity

Extent to which Council's policies and objectives in regard to ownership and control of the organisation have been implemented

Council's objective for this company is for it to manage the provision of water services to Hutt City Council and Wellington City Council. The company has operated successfully in this capacity during the year.

Nature and scope of its activities

Council expects the company to manage, for the long term, the water, wastewater and stormwater assets of the shareholding councils and to operate as a successful business, managed on a non-profit basis.

The results shown against the key performance targets below indicate that the business has been managed successfully.

KEY PERFORMANCE TARGETS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT
Achieve total overall savings of \$4.175m to shareholding councils after five years, and \$1.6 million annually thereafter	Under the service level agreement between Capacity, Hutt City Council and Wellington City Council, a savings model has to be approved by shareholders before savings can be reported. The savings model developed by Capacity is currently under review by Wellington City Council. Hutt City Council has approved the savings model
Achieve targets within allocated budgets	Achieved 16 of 17 key performance measures (Refer Activity Reports). All achieved within approved overall budgets
Ensure business operation complies with financial, technical and regulatory standards	Achieved As evidenced by audits and monthly compliance reports
Establish a strategic business plan by 30 June 2007	Achieved Strategic Business Plan completed
Develop asset management plans as required that reflect best practice or meet specific requirements for approval by the appropriate organisation	Achieved Asset Management Plans completed. Audit NZ awarded the Asset Management Plans with a "sound rating" ranking them amongst the top 14% in the country
Ensure infrastructure and asset maintenance is carried out in accordance with asset management plans and to best applicable trade standards and practice	Achieved Audits have confirmed asset maintenance has been carried out in accordance with asset management plans
Meet the performance measures set by shareholders in service contracts or service-level agreements, including managing emergencies	Partially Achieved All performance measures have been achieved for the year with the exception of the stormwater resident satisfaction which is slightly below the peer average – Activity 10 Stormwater 07/08 Performance Measures Monthly Report 30 June 2008
Start preparing a work programme on public awareness of water consumption and report back to Council by 31 March 2008 as requested in writing by respective shareholders	Commenced public awareness campaign. This was commissioned in conjunction with Greater Wellington Regional Council and other TA's in the region to raise water consumption awareness. An ongoing program is being developed with implementation across the region

HUTT CITY PROFILE

Hutt City (geographical name Lower Hutt) is located at the southern end of the North Island of New Zealand. It is the second largest city in the Wellington Region and borders onto the capital city, Wellington. Hutt City with a population of 97,701 (Source: Statistics NZ) ranks 9th in size out of the 74 territorial authorities in New Zealand. The city has an area of around 38,000 hectares and over 40 kilometres of coastline. Hutt City has a vitality and uniqueness that is enhanced by its beautiful natural setting – a combination of hills, valleys, rivers and the sea. This setting offers residents the best of both worlds; the facilities and services provided by a major urban centre, as well as a central location for residents to enjoy a variety of outdoor pursuits.

Hutt City – A Summary Profile

		Percentage change
Land area (hectares): 37,998		from 2001
Wards 2006 Population		
Northern	15,288	3.3%
Eastern	16,920	2.7%
Western	12,402	4.1%
Central	18,642	2.6%
Wainuiomata	17,214	0.9%
Harbour	17,235	1.0%

Wards 2006 Households

Northern	5,259	3.2%
Eastern	6,180	1.9%
Western	4,437	5.6%
Central	7,209	3.6%
Wainuiomata	5,802	2.9%
Harbour	6,837	2.0%

Hutt City Assets

Total council assets	\$1,028,104,000	
Area of parks and reserves	5,305 hectares	
Number of swimming pools	6	
Number of libraries	8	
Length of roads	475 km	
Length of footpaths	728 km	
Number of street lights	13,747	
Length of wastewater pipes	672 km	
Length of stormwater pipes	528 km	
Length of water pipes	690 km	
Rating system	Capital	
Rateable properties	37,770	
Average rates per residential ratepayer	\$1,519	
Capital value of the city (1 September 2007)	\$17,678,678,000	

Age Breakdown 2006 Census	Lower Hutt	New Zealand
Under 15	22.9%	21.5%
15 to 24	13.7%	14.2%
25 to 44	29.1%	28.2%
45 to 64	23.4%	23.8%
65 and over	10.9%	12.3%

Ethnic Breakdown 2006 Census	Lower Hutt	New Zealand
European Ethnic Groups	65.0%	68.0%
Maori Ethnic Group	17.0%	15.0%
Pacific Peoples' Ethnic Groups	11.0%	7.0%
Asian Ethnic Groups	9.0%	9.0%
Middle Eastern, Latin American and African Ethnic Groups	1.0%	1.0%
Other Ethnic Groups	10.0%	11.0%

Climate

- temperature: mean daily maximum temperature of 21°C in January and 11°C in July
- sunshine hours: 1,900 2,000 hours of sunshine per year
- rainfall: 1,350 mm 1,450 mm of rainfall per year
- wind: predominant wind 50% of the time is from between the north and west 30% of the time it is from between the southeast and southwest.

DEFINITIONS

These definitions are intended to define terms used in this Annual Report in plain English. For legal definitions see the Local Government Act 2002.

Asset

Something of value that Council owns on behalf of the people of Hutt City, such as roads, drains, parks and buildings.

Asset Management Plan

A long-term plan for managing an asset to ensure that its capacity to provide a service is kept up and costs over the life of the asset are kept to a minimum.

Appropriation/Appropriated

Money that has been set aside from, or brought into, an operating or revenue account.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure that will increase the value of Council's assets.

Capital Value

Value of land including any improvements.

Community Boards

Local elected bodies set up under the Local Government Act. Community Boards are consulted by Council and can represent community concerns to Council. Hutt City Council has three Community Boards: Eastbourne, Petone and Wainuiomata.

Community Committees

Local committees set up by Council. Community Committees are consulted by Council and can represent community concerns to Council. Hutt City Council has two Community Committees: Central/West and North/East. These were established in March 2008 following the disestablishment of Ward Committees by October 2007.

Community Outcome

An outcome for the community that is identified as a priority.

Council-Controlled Organisations (CCO's)

Companies in which Council is at least 50% shareholder that independently manage facilities and deliver services and undertake developments on behalf of the Hutt City community. Where necessary, Council funds these organisations.

Council-Controlled Trading Organisations (CCTO's)

Council-Controlled Organisations that operate a trading undertaking for the purpose of making a profit.

Employee Costs

Expenditure on staff. This includes wages, salaries and related taxes, training and recruitment costs. Remuneration of elected and appointed representatives is also included under this heading.

Forecast Financial Statement

This is a 10-year plan for Council's revenue and expenditure, cash flows, and borrowing programme.

Financial Year

Council's Financial Year runs from 1 July to 30 June of the following year.

Land Value

Value of land, excluding any improvements.

Local Government Act 2002

The key legislation that defines the powers and responsibilities of local authorities like Hutt City Council.

Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP or Community Plan)

A plan that describes the activities of the local authority, the Community Outcomes and long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority.

Maintenance Costs

Expenditure in relation to repairs and maintenance of Council's assets.

Mana Whenua

People with the mana of the land.

Ngā Tekau o Poneke - Wellington Tenths Trust

Local tangata whenua with inherited land ownership in Wellington and Hutt Valley and kinship to Northern Taranaki Te Atiawa.

Operating Expenditure

Expenditure for the normal services of Council.

Operating Projects

Significant projects that do not result in the creation of Council assets.

Performance Measure

A measure that shows how well Council is doing in achieving the goals it has set for itself.

Rates

Funds collected by Council from levies on property. These are based on the capital value of the property but the term is often used to include Uniform Annual General Charges and Targeted Rates also.

Significance

Degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision or matter as assessed by the local authority in terms of its likely consequences for the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the community.

Significant Activities

The Community Plan lists 18 separate significant activities including Managing Services.

Supplier Costs

Expenditure for the purchase of general goods and services.

Support Costs

The internal allocation of expenditure incorporated in significant activity 18, Managing Services.

Taonga

A highly prized resource.

Targeted Rates

Any rate levied other than the general rate, targeted at users of a service such as water supply, wastewater and the Jackson Street Programme.

Te Atiawa

Local tangata whenua with inherited land ownership and kinship to Northern Taranaki Te Atiawa.

Te Rūnanganui o Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui

A representative Maori Council made up from local tangata whenua and representing the eight Taranaki tribes within the Wellington region.

Te Taurahere o Te Awakairangi

The Hutt Valley branch of Runanganui o Taura Here ki te Whanganui a Tara which represents 23 tribal groups in the greater Wellington region.

User Charges

Income to Council through fees paid by those who use specific services provided by Council.

Ward Committees

See Community Committees.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT

Hutt City Council's Annual Report indicates the source of information for each performance measure. This disclosure is designed to improve accountability and transparency. A more detailed discussion of the main sources of information is provided below.

NRB Communitrak Survey

The National Research Bureau Limited undertakes these annual surveys for participating local authorities. The results also include national and peer group comparisons. Hutt City Council has commissioned these surveys since 1994. Hutt City Council's Communitrak survey utilises 500 telephone interviews, 100 more than the standard Communitrak survey, to ensure adequate representation from each ward. Randomised sampling methods are used to access residents over the age of 18 and weightings are applied to reflect the ward, gender and age proportions of the area. The maximum margin of error at the 95% level of confidence for Hutt City Council's survey is +/- 4.4% and the maximum level of significant difference at the 95% level of confidence is +/- 6.2%. These maximums for the margin of error and significant difference will occur when the sample is split 50/50 on an issue. However when the split is less, for instance 80/20, the percentages for the margin of error and significant difference decrease. The level of achievement in terms of measuring satisfaction levels is calculated after excluding the responses of those unable to comment on the specific service being measured.

Management Reports

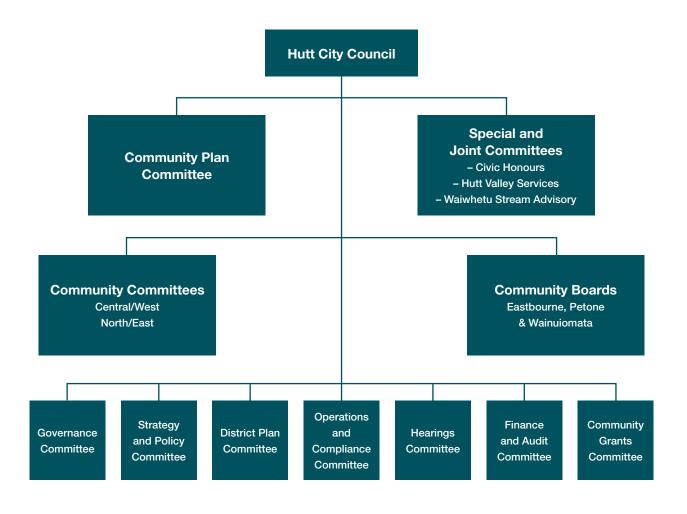
Management Reports encompass a range of documentation and records, such as reports from internal service providers to asset managers and reports from contractors to managers. Quality assurance in the level of performance of Council is very important. For infrastructural renewal and capital programmes, management reports include quality assurance procedures such as certificates of completion verified by third parties. These certificates confirm that the appropriate technical standards and specifications have been met. For all regulatory services, ISO systems and procedures provide quality assurance in service delivery and achievement reporting. Internal and external audits also form part of Council's quality assurance programmes.

Best Places to Work Survey

Council participates in the annual Best Places to Work Survey by John Robertson Associates. This survey provides Council with important information on how staff view Council, and how this compares with other organisations.



POLITICAL STRUCTURE



MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS



Mayor David Ogden CA, JP (OCOF) Mayor Telephone: 570 6932 (business) Email: david.ogden@huttcity.govt.nz





Deputy Mayor Eastern Ward Telephone: 934 3270 (private) Facsimile: 934 3271 (private) Mobile: 027 480 0072 Email: roger.styles@huttcity.govt.nz **Councillor Joy Baird JP (I)**

Councillor Roger Styles (OCOF)

Harbour Ward Telephone: 568 3225 (private) Facsimile: 569 3350 (private) Mobile: 027 430 0737 Email: joy.baird@huttcity.govt.nz



Councillor David Bassett JP (I) Central Ward Telephone: 566 4929 (private) Facsimile: 566 4999 (private) Mobile: 021 135 9391 Email: david.bassett@huttcity.govt.nz



Councillor Barbara Branch (OCOF) Eastern Ward Telephone: 565 3303 (private) Mobile: 027 485 9101 Email: barbara.branch@huttcity.govt.nz



Councillor Margaret Cousins JP (I) Western Ward Telephone: 586 2135 (private) Facsimile: 586 1046 (private) Email: margaret.cousins@huttcity.govt.nz



Councillor Randall Day (TRW) Wainuiomata Ward Telephone: 972 9976 (private) Facsimile: 972 9976 (private) Mobile: 027 249 9901 Email: randall.day@huttcity.govt.nz













Councillor Angus Finlayson JP (I) Northern Ward Telephone: 566 5046 (private) Facsimile: 566 2082 (private) Mobile: 027 445 3035 Email: angus.finlayson@huttcity.govt.nz

Councillor Deborah Hislop (I) Central Ward Telephone: 567 0567 (private) Facsimile: 567 0513 (private) Mobile: 027 457 0567 Email: deborah.hislop@huttcity.govt.nz

Councillor Ross Jamieson JP (I) Harbour Ward Telephone: 562 7231 (private) Facsimile: 562 7231 (private) Mobile: 027 442 7319 Email: ross.jamieson@huttcity.govt.nz

Councillor Gwen McDonald Northern Ward Telephone: 563 7212 (private) Facsimile: 563 6664 (private) Mobile: 027 454 0546 Email: gwen.mcdonald@huttcity.govt.nz

Councillor Max Shierlaw (OCOF) Western Ward Telephone: 589 3669 (private) Mobile: 021 156 1922 Email: max.shierlaw@huttcity.govt.nz



(I) Independent (OCOF) Our City Our Future (TRW) Team Ray Wallace



COMMUNITY BOARD AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

COMMUNITY BOARDS

Eastbourne Community Board	
lan Young (Chair)	562 8622
Derek Wilshere (Deputy Chair)	562 7920
Sarah Crawford	
Murray Gibbons	562 8567
Geoff Rashbrooke	568 4988
Petone Community Board	
Gerald Davidson (Chair)	938 3723
Michael Lulich (Deputy Chair)	977 3166
Kelly Barratt	021 289 0088
Mason Branch	569 1270
Richard Cole	586 1113
Vera Ellen	938 1946
Wainuiomata Community Board	

Randall Day (Chair)	027 249 9901
Margaret Willard (Deputy Chair)	973 1378
Jim Manu	564 7366
Marcia Ngarimu	564 7706
Tracey Pollard	564 3021
Kevin Small	564 6841
Terry Stallworth	564 9081

COMMUNITY COMMITTEES

Central/West Community Committee	
Christopher Milne (Chair)	586 3890
Desiree Mulligan (Deputy Chair)	938 9525
Kathryn Fitzpatrick	586 6075
Sue Lafrentz	021 580 584
Rick Mooney	586 1895
North/East Community Committee	
Leigh Sutton (Chair)	563 5184
-	563 5184 567 7753
Leigh Sutton (Chair)	
Leigh Sutton (Chair) Ted Heslin (Deputy Chair)	567 7753
Leigh Sutton (Chair) Ted Heslin (Deputy Chair)	567 7753



EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

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Alice Heather, General Manager, Community Services

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Kim Kelly, General Manager, Development Services

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